The New-York Times.

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OCEAN DISASTERS.

EIGHT SHIPS LOST AT SEA.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE SINKING OF THE PACIFIC—THE STEAM-SHIP WACO BURNED OFF GALVESTON—FIVE VESSELS REPORTED WRECKED IN A HURRICANE—OTHER MARINE DISASTERS.

During the past twenty-four hours intelligence has been received of the loss of two ocean steamers and the probable sinking of a number of sailing vessels. Additional particulars of the Pacific disaster place the number of persons drowned in that ill-fated vessel at not less than 200. As far as is known at this time only one man was left to tell the terrible story of the wreck. The calamity which befell the steamer City of Waco was as remarkable as it was appalling. The vessel was burned in the Bay of Galveston yesterday morning, her passengers and crew took to the open boats in a heavy sea, and nothing has since been seen or heard of them. From Navassa, in the West Indies, comes the startling intelligence that five stanch sailing vessels were probably sunk in the hurricane which visited that coast on the 12th of September last. They sailed from Navassa on the 11th of that month, and since then have not been heard from. These and other marine disasters will be found fully detailed below.

THE "CITY OF WACO" BURNED.

THE VESSEL SINKS IN GALVESTON BAY—HER PASSENGERS TAKE TO THE BOATS, AND ARE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 9.—The steamship City of Waco, of the Mallory Line, arrived from New-York yesterday, and was anchored outside, with the fleet of vessels. At 1 o'clock this morning she was discovered to be on fire. A strong north-east wind was blowing, with showers of rain. The passengers, officers, and crew took to the ship's open boats at 3 o'clock, and passed through the fleet. The sea was so high that the other boats could render them no assistance. The last seen of the open boats they were drifting in a westerly direction down the coast.

The agents have telegraphed for a list of her passengers. One of the Galveston pilots who had gone out on her arrival was also on board. Carriages have been sent down the beach, and a steam-tug dispatched cruising outside in search of the passengers and crew. The steamer was burned to the water's edge, and is now reported sinking. It is supposed the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

NO TIDINGS OF THE BOATS.

A dispatch from Galveston dated several hours later than the above says: The steamer City of Waco, which had burned to the water's edge and her hull rolling in a heavy sea, sunk at 1 P. M. to-day in seven fathoms of water. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The wind this morning was blowing a gale, when the passengers and crew put off in the ship's boats, of which she had four, besides a life raft. Persons who were near the burning steamer this morning report that her boats were all cast loose except one, which was hanging to the ship's side having caught by one end the rigging. The mate of the ship Fuseyama, which was lying about a quarter of a mile from the Waco, reports seeing a boat with persons in it pass his vessel at 3 o'clock this morning going westward. He could not say that there were other boats; the sea was running very high at the time. The steam-tug Buckthorn was dispatched outside this morning, and has been coasting in sight of land all day, and is reported outside yet. Now, at 6:30 P. M., parties who have been out on the Gulf shore to the western extremity of the island have just returned and bring no intelligence of the missing boats. The agents of the line have telegraphed to Indianola and Brownsville, notifying vessels to be on the look-out for them. At 7 P. M. one of the pilot-boats, which had been outside all day, returned, but brought no tidings. Parties from down the island saw a farmer from near San Louis Pass, who reports having seen a small boat pass down this forenoon, which, from his description, is thought may have been one of the boats from the City of Waco. It was some distance out in the Gulf, and he could not distinguish persons in it, but saw what appeared to be temporary sails. The boat was drifting rapidly to westward.

At 7:30 P. M. the steamtug Buck-thorn arrived, bringing the following additional particulars: Her officers stopped at the fleet when going out to ascertain, from different vessels lying near where the steamer burned, all the information possible relative to her passengers and crew. Only one of them—the Fuseyama—could give any information. Her officers report having seen what appeared to be a raft pass them. They made an effort to launch one of their boats, but before it could be done the raft was lost sight of in the storm and darkness. The officers of the Buckthorn report that, about twelve miles west and five miles from shore they saw passing the foremast and fore-yards of the City of Waco, with sails attached, which had burned off just above the deck, and they think this is what was taken for a raft by the Fuseyama. The Buckthorn went twenty miles west, and could find no trace of the missing boats.

At 8 P. M. the steam-ship Clinton arrived from Indianola, but brought no news. The agent of the Mallory Line is arranging to-night to dispatch another steamer at daylight, with hopes of finding the missing boats lower down the coast. The wind changed to the northwest at about 2 o'clock, and it is thought if the boats had not made a landing on the western coast they have been carried out many miles to sea. It is stated that the life-boats are all supplied with water, but it is thought that the officers or passengers did not secure any provisions for the boats. No reliable information can be obtained as to the origin of the fire. There were heavy showers of rain early in the night, with occasional lightning, and some think the vessel was struck by the lightning and, having a considerable quantity of oil on board, the flames could not be extinguished. Crowds have gathered at the company's office throughout the day to learn the latest news.

There is much dissatisfaction expressed at the conduct of the officers and men on board the other vessels, which were all lying in sight of, and a number of them near, the burning steamer, for, with the exception of the efforts made by the Fusiyama, there does not appear to have been anything done toward saving those on the Waco. Their excuse is the terrible sea, which they say would have swamped their boats had they succeeded in launching them.

THE LATEST—ALL ON BOARD BELIEVED TO BE LOST.

From all the information that could be obtained up to this hour, (10 P. M.) it seems that the Waco was lying with her head to the gale, and the fire, which first appeared forward on deck, had caught in the large quantity of oil and swept over the vessel, burning everything before it. Fifteen vessels were lying at anchor, thirteen of which were to leeward of the Waco, and the supposition is that if any of the passengers or crew had appeared aft on the vessel's deck, or any of the boats had been launched, they would have been seen by some of the other vessels, none of which can confirm the first rumors of seeing boats pass through the fleet. The impression is now gaining ground that not a soul on board the ill-fated craft is alive.

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

Information was sought yesterday from Messrs. C. H. Mallory & Co., the owners of the line, and the following list of passengers was obtained:

THE CABIN PASSENGERS.

Miss Moelling, M. Rogers and wife, H. Meyer, Mrs. A. Horsley and child, Fanny Heiler, B. Wedemeyer.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Robert Tarkentor, Mrs. Mary Ehrenberger, S. S. Duane, A. Frazier, William Mackintosh, Alexander Chisholm, M. Minesta and son, A. Steinzmeska, E. Dreisbauch, J. L. Albert, P. J. Martin.

Mr. Henry Mallory, being asked if he knew the addresses of the passengers, replied that he thought that Mr. and Mrs. Rogers were from Brooklyn, and that Fanny Heiler was a colored girl; but further than this he knew nothing of any of the passengers. The crew, he said, was as follows:

Silas Greenwood, Captain; —— Nicherson, first mate; —— O'Hara, engineer; ——Huxley, steward, and about thirty hands

Mr. Mallory states that the City of Waco was worth about $200,000, and was almost fully insured in New-York and European companies. He said that the firm had first learned of the fire and the total destruction of the vessel through the dispatches published, and that they had telegraphed to their agent in Galveston to know if it could be true. They had received an answer from him saying that it was true, and that he had sent out a tug-boat. The cargo was general merchandise, consigned by different persons in New-York to the different railroad companies in Texas. The vessel was about three-quarters loaded and the cargo worth about $100,000.

The City of Waco was built in Chester, Penn., and was launched in September, 1873. She was an iron vessel propelled by screws. She was brig-rigged and built with four bulkheads and double decks. She was of medium model, and her dimensions were: Length, 244 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 22 feet; burden, 1,486 tons. She was classed in Lloyd's Register as A1 for twenty years.

The Waco was stranded on the French reefs off the Florida coast on Sept. 16 last, but was gotten off without much damage and was towed to Galveston.

THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

STATE OF THE SUPPOSED SOLE SURVIVOR—THREE RAFTS WITH PERSONS ON THEM SEEN BY HIM—TERRIBLE SUFFERING—THIRTY-SIX HOURS FLOATING ON THE PILOT-HOUSE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Port Townsend this evening says: Henry T. Jelley, the supposed sole survivor of the steamship Pacific disaster, who was brought here yesterday by the ship Messenger, is in a wretched condition, having been on the raft thirty-six hours before he was picked up. He says the Pacific collided with some other vessel, whose light he saw, but in his interview with Capt. Gilkey, the master of the Messenger, he made no mention of the lights of a vessel, and some persons think he is laboring under a hallucination as to that. Experienced navigators here think it is more likely that she struck a sunken rock. Jelley makes a statement to the following effect:

"I took a cabin passage on the Pacific from Victoria, leaving about 9:15 o'clock Thursday morning, the 4th inst. with about two hundred people on board. We steamed all day against a south-eastern gale, the crew constantly pumping water into the boats to trim the ship. Two boats abaft the paddle boxes had no oars in them; the other boats had oars. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening while in bed I heard a crash, and felt a shock as if we had struck a rock. I heard something fall as if rocks had fallen on the starboard bow. The bell struck to stop, back, and go ahead. I went on deck; heard voices say, "all right, we have struck a vessel." I saw several lights at a distance; they were colored, but I paid little attention to them. I returned to the cabin, and noticed that the ship took a heavy list to port. I went on deck to the pilot-house, and heard some one say, "She is making water very fast." The Captain coming out of his room, I asked him if there were any blue-lights or guns. He said the blue-lights were in the pilot-house. I got them, and burned five. I noticed the engines still working, but no one was at the wheel; went to the starboard side, forward of the paddle-box, where a number of men were trying to get a long boat launched, but could not; went to the port-boat, forward, and helped five or six women into it; tried to get the boat off but could not move it. There were about twenty women in it. I heard that the boats abaft the paddles had been got off, but did not see them. I think it was about an hour after the steamer struck when she listed so much. The port boat was in the water. I was in that boat and cut it loose from the davits. The boat filled and turned over, and I got on her bottom and helped several up with me. Immediately after the steamer seemed to break in two, fore and aft. The smoke-stack fell and struck our boat, and the steamer sunk. I think about all the women were in our boat, and I fear they were all drowned when the boat upset. This was about 10 o'clock in the evening. The night was not dark nor the sea very rough, but there was a fresh breeze. Afterward I left the bottom of the boat, and, with another man, climbed on top of the pilot-house, which was floating near. Next morning I got some life preservers floating by the house, and with their ropes lashed myself and companion to the house. I saw three rafts. The first had one man on it; the second had three men and a woman; but I could not make out the third raft owing to the distance, except that there were people on it. I think we were thirty or forty miles south of Cape Flattery when the vessel sunk. We passed the light on Tattoosh Island between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening; I and my companion were on the pilot-house all of Friday until about 4 P. M. when he died; I cut him loose; the sea was running very high all day, the waves washing over us. I sighted a vessel and called to her, and heard persons on other rafts calling, but the vessel did not come near us. Friday night there was but little wind until morning when the wind and sea rose; I was then within a mile of the shore of Vancouver's Island. I sighted two vessels on the American shore, which passed me. About 10 o'clock Saturday morning the Messenger picked me up.

(Signed.) HENRY F. JELLEY.

There was great excitement in this city on the receipt of the news, and the telegraph and newspaper offices and Merchants' Exchange were besieged by persons who had friends or relatives on board. No one seems to know the names of the members of the Hurlburt & Rockwell troupe, but it is supposed that Fannie Marston was one of them, and that the others were performers picked up in this part of the country.

The steamer Los Angeles will be dispatched on her arrival to-morrow to save the survivors, if there are any. Jelley says there was no terror or confusion on the part of the passengers, and that if the boats could have been launched and properly manned, as the sea was comparatively smooth, all on board might have been saved.

THE ROCKWELL AND HURLBUT TROUPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Seattle says of the Rockwell and Hurlbut troupe, consisting of A. H. Rockwell and wife, M. D. Hurlbut, J. D. Cowier, W. Tully and Williams, reported as being lost with the steamship Pacific, that it is not certain they took passage by that vessel, as, on the day she sailed, Mr. Rockwell told an officer of the steamer Salvador they were booked for the Pacific, but could not get ready, and would go on the Salvador.

ONE OF THE LOST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Mr. Frederick D. Hard, whose name appears among the passengers reported lost on the steam-ship Pacific, was well known in Washington, having been a clerk in the Post Office Department for a number of years, and was for some time postal agent on the Pacific coast, but has lately been in business in San Francisco.

FIVE VESSELS REPORTED LOST.

A HURRICANE DOES THE WORK—THEY SAILED FROM NAVASSA, WEST INDIES, ON THE 11TH OF SEPTEMBER—NO TIDINGS SINCE RECEIVED FROM THEM.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Intelligence has been received here of the supposed loss of the brig J. W. Spencer, of Boston, which sailed from Navassa, West Indies, on the morning of Sept. 11, with a cargo of phosphate, bound to Charleston, S. C. On the morning of the 12th, twenty-four hours after she sailed, the terrific hurricane commenced which caused so much damage at Jacmel, Navassa, Jamaica and St. Jago, and it is feared the brig was lost, with all on board. Her crew consisted of Capt. Joseph Thomas, of Ellsworth, Me.; John Albert Dawes, first mate, of Boston; Alfred R. Wilder, second mate, of Pembroke, Me.; J. Manuel Rodriguez, steward, of the Western Islands; Thomas Broon, Charles Broon, Peter Peterson, James Perry, and A. Adams, seamen, all of whom shipped in New-York. The J. W. Spencer was a good vessel, of 315 tons register, built at Machias in 1860, and rebuilt at Boston in 1874. She was owned in Boston by John S. Emery & Co. and others, and was valued at $12,000, and insured for about one-third of her value. When the Spencer sailed she left at the island the brig Toronto and schooners Moses Patten and Nettie Chase, all of which put to sea during the hurricane, and none of which have ever been heard from, except the brig Toronto, which was seen drifting past Jamaica dismasted and abandoned. The schooner Serene, Capt. Jones, of Baltimore, for Wilmington, N. C., sailed in company with the Spencer, and, as it is now nearly two months since they sailed, it is doubtful if either of the five vessels or their crews will ever be heard from.

OTHER MARINE DISASTERS.

VESSELS SUNK, WKECKED, AND DISABLED.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 9.—The schooner James Freeman, of Boston, loaded with sand, bound from Newburyport, sunk in Ipswich Bay yesterday. The crew took to the boats and were with difficulty saved.

WASHINGON, Nov. 9.—The signal service observer at Marietta, Ohio, reports that the steamer Panther sunk two coal barges at Fishing Creek Bar, the steamer Blackmore one, and the steamer Resolute one. There is also a brick boat sunk at Mill Creek Bar, opposite Stonewall.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 9.—The German bark Eintracht, from Baltimore Oct. 11, arrived to-day with bulwarks damaged and part of her cargo thrown overboard.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The bark Charles H. Oulton has put into Falmouth in a leaking condition.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 9.—A schooner (name unknown) from Prince Edward Island for Halifax, produce laden, was wrecked near Tangiers on Saturday night. The crew are missing.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG WOMAN SHOOTS HERSELF THROUGH THE HEART, ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Mingee Roane, a woman about twenty-three years of age, committed suicide last evening, in her apartments, at No. 180 Fifth avenue, by shooting herself through the heart with a revolver. The deceased, who was a very beautiful woman, of Southern birth, had no relatives in this City, and had been living with a wealthy young merchant named Thomas Whitmore, for over a year. In May last Whitmore hired a flat in the house mentioned above, and furnished it in the most luxurious style, and the pair have lived there ever since. A colored servant in their employ stated that they lived very happily together and never had any quarrels. At about 6:30 o'clock witness and the deceased had dinner together, and during the meal deceased drank over a quart of beer. She appeared to be nervous and excited, particularly during a conversation with Whitmore, when the name of a woman he had formerly lived with was mentioned. After dinner Whitmore, who was very tired and sleepy, lay down on the bed and fell asleep. At about 8 o'clock Miss Roane shook him and said "Tom, get up and talk to me." Whitmore answered: "Let me be, I'm tired," and then closed his eyes. In a moment he was startled by the report of a pistol, and, springing to his feet, he saw Miss Roane lying on the lounge with a large navy revolver in her hand. She was unconscious, and finding that she had shot herself, Whitmore ran to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and summoned Dr. Ruppaner, but when the Doctor arrived the woman was dead. She had placed the muzzle of the pistol to her left breast, and when she fired the bullet passed through her heart, causing almost instant death. Capt. Steers, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was notified, and made an investigation, which resulted in showing the facts as given above. Coroner Eickhoff was also notified, and an investigation will be held to-day. Whitmore was almost beside himself with grief at the tragedy which had occurred in his presence, and appeared to have been devotedly attached to the unfortunate deceased.

THE MINNESOTA ELECTION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 9.—The official returns of the late election are not all in, but the majority for Pillsbury, the Republican candidate for Governor, cannot be less than 10,000. The Legislature will stand about 93 Republicans and 50 Democrats, the Republicans having gained members in many districts.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

INSTALLATION OF ALDERMAN COTTON—DISPLAYS OF LORD MAYOR'S DAY—THE BANQUET—SPEECH OF MR. DISRAELI.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—To-day is "Lord Mayor's Day," and business was for a long while suspended. The weather, which this morning was cold and foggy, cleared up in the afternoon and became pleasant and favorable for the great event of the day—the installation of Alderman W. J. R. Cotton as Lord Mayor of London for the coming year. The general arrangements for the usual ceremonies were successfully carried out. After religious and other exercises had been performed at Guildhall the procession at about 2 o'clock started upon its march. Among the features of the procession were the band of the Grenadier Guards, (Mr. D. Godfrey,) the Twentieth Hussars Mounted Cavalry Band, the Honorable Artillery Company, 100 Odd-fellows of the Manchester Unity, 100 boys from the Marine Society, the usual delegations from the city liveried companies, and the new Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in their gilded coaches. After a short stay at Westminster Hall, where the Mayor and Sheriffs took the necessary oaths, and went through other legal formalities, the procession returned to Guildhall. The route throughout was lined with thousands of people, and many houses were gayly decorated, with flags and streamers. Owing to the excellent Police arrangements there was no disorder whatever beyond the manifestations of good humor usual on Lord Mayor's Day.

The Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet to-night, which was attended by the members of the Cabinet and other distinguished guests.

Mr. Disraeli, in reply to the usual toast in honor of her Majesty's Government, highly complimented Mr. Wade on the settlement of the China difficulty, and continued: "I wish I could say that foreign affairs nearer home were as satisfactory as our relations with China. A partial revolt in Turkey has produced a state of things such as there often becomes critical. The forbearance of the Great Powers immediately interested produced an effect such as some months ago gave us the right to believe the disturbance would cease immediately. Since then a financial catastrophe has revived the struggle and given a new aspect to all the circumstances. It is impossible to deny that the circumstances are critical. But I still have great confidence in the forbearance of the powers. I have not merely trust but a conviction that means will be found to bring about a satisfactory result consistent with the maintenance of the peace of Europe. I will not contemplate any other result. The interests of the imperial powers in reference to the question are more direct but not more considerable than those of Great Britain. The men who have charge of our affairs are deeply conscious of the magnitude of our interests, which they are resolved to guard and maintain."

Mr. Disraeli, after glowing references to Indian, Colonial, and domestic affairs, concluded with these words:

"When I speak here again next year I hope to be able to congratulate you upon the maintenance of peace, and I trust also upon the success of our domestic policy, so if an exigency should arise and the sovereign be called on to show her power and force, she would be able to appeal to a contented and confiding people."

GERMANY.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES VOTED—THE STRASBURG UNIVERSITY.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—The Federal Council has voted the increased army estimates, and also 100,000 marks for the Strasburg University.

FRANCE.

PROGRESS OF THE ELECTORAL BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The Assembly to-day, by a vote of 507 yeas to 26 nays, adopted the amendment to the Electoral bill, enabling half-yearly residents to vote, in accordance with an agreement with the Government Committee.

LONDON, Nov. 10—5:30 P. M.—The *Times* Paris correspondent telegraphs that the vote in the Assembly yesterday, by which the amendment to the Electoral bill was adopted, implies a formal engagement to dissolve before March 31, 1876, because it is provided that the elections be held in accordance with the electoral lists expiring on that date.

MALACCA.

RECOVERY OF MR. BIRCH'S BODY—A SHARP FIGHT—AN ENGLISH CAPTAIN KILLED.

PENANG, Nov. 9.—The mutilated remains of Mr. Birch, the late English Resident at Perak, have been recovered after a sharp engagement with the Malayans. In the fight Capt. Innes, of the Tenth Regiment, was killed, and two officers and eight men wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 9—2 P. M.—A special telegram from Penang to the second edition of the *Times* this afternoon contains the following important intelligence:

All this side of the Malay Peninsula is greatly excited. A general outbreak is feared. Hong Kong has been telegraphed to for troops. One man-of-war, two gun-boats, and about 400 troops are now at Perak.

The Colonial Office publishes dispatches announcing that the British residency at Perak, which was besieged by the Malayans, was relieved on the 6th inst. Capt. Innes was killed in an unsuccessful attack on a neighboring stockade.

GREAT BRITAIN.

END OF THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The President of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, to-day made a decree of divorce absolute, in favor of Sir Charles Mordaunt. This celebrated case is now at an end.

TURKEY.

CHANGE IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE—THE REFORMS ASKED BY THE POWERS TO BE CONCEDED.

VIENNA, Nov 9.—The Turkish Ambassador in this city has been summoned to Constantinople to assume there the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. He is in favor of the reforms recommended by Russia, Austria, and North Germany.

SPAIN.

NO NOTE FROM THE VATICAN ON THE CONCORDAT RECEIVED.

ROME, Nov. 9.—Recently the *Diario Español*, of Madrid, gave publication to the statement that a note had been dispatched from the Vatican to Spain, insisting upon the execution of the Concordat, attributing the civil war to religious tolerance, and demanding that the Bishop of Urgel be tried by ecclesiastical judges. The existence of this note is denied here. The communication from Spain is still unanswered.

EGYPT.

THE ENGLISH EXPERTS AND THE EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A Reuter telegram confirms the dispatch to the *Times* of yesterday to the effect that the Egyptian Government had applied to England for two experts to examine into and arrange its finances.

CUBA.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE SPANISH ARMY.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—Two transports arrived to-day with reinforcements for the Spanish Army.

The weather is dry, and great activity is manifested.

THE WESTERN WHISKY CASES.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—In the United States District Court yesterday a petit jury was sworn in, after which J. R. Jouett, against whom two indictments were pending for conspiracy against the Government and defrauding the Government, withdrew a plea of not guilty, and entered a plea of guilty to both indictments.

The Grand Jury made a partial report, returning indictments against two parties already indicted for whisky frauds, but their names have not yet been made public. A capias has been issued for A. M. Everest, a Government gauger, who absconded after being indicted last Spring, but who, it is now understood, will return and plead guilty.

THE GOVERNMENT NOT PLEDGED TO ANY MITIGATION OF PUNISHMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Jouett, whose plea of guilty was noticed last night, was the last of the indicted distillers at St. Louis, all the others having entered similar pleas before him. The only prominent persons awaiting trial are McKee, Macdonald, and Avery. The course of these people in confessing their acts has surprised the country, and people naturally inquire what motives inspired such a course. It has been surmised that some understanding or agreement had been reached by which the sentences of the court would be lightened. This is not the case. The Government has not, through any of its agents, made any promises or held out any inducements to secure the confessions. On the contrary, the criminals have been assured that in every instance the District Attorney would ask the court to impose the severest penalty under the law. It is quite possible, however, that the Judge will be influenced in some degree by the pleas of the indicted. It is probable that the collapse of the Ring is traceable to a quarrel about attorney's fees, and one member having confessed, others feared they would lose some advantage by standing trial. At any rate, there is no concession, open or secret, to which the Government officers are in any way pledged.

During the term of court just closed at Abingdon, Va., eighteen persons were convicted and sentenced for illicit distillation. The sentences imposed vary from six months' to two years' imprisonment, and fines from $100 to $500. In the same district forty-eight other persons have been indicted for illicit distillation, and will be tried at the next term.

ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY IN ST. LOUIS—THE RING AND THE WASHINGTON REVENUE AUTHORITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—The United States Grand Jury have been busy all day in the examination of a number of distillers, and also of several telegraph operators, among whom were the receiving operators of dispatches from Washington. It is reported on credible authority that the testimony of all the distillers who were examined to-day was to the effect that they were required, while in the Ring, to pay weekly sums of money to Revenue Agent Joyce, who said that a large portion of the money was for parties in Washington who were connected with those high in authority in the Internal Revenue Bureau. They paid this money without question, supposing that it would be employed for the benefit of the Ring. It is now said that it is necessary to get the evidence of Joyce to show who these parties were, in order to obtain sufficient evidence to justify indictments. It is believed that Joyce will ultimately tell the whole story. It is stated that the object in examining the telegraph operators was to learn the nature of certain dispatches alleged to have passed between representatives of the Ring in this city and certain officials in Washington. It is now believed that the indictment of other Washington officials besides Avery is inevitable.

The Grand Jury agreed to three fresh indictments to-day. One of them is understood to be against ex-Revenue Agent Munn, who was sent here by the Government to investigate suspected frauds, and who reported everything all right when he had evidence to the contrary.

The motions for new trials in the Joyce and Bittenger cases were heard to-day, but Judge Krekel reserved decision.

E. B. Washburne, Chief of the Secret Detective Service, arrived here to-day with a number of assistants. It is stated that the object of his visit is to assist the Government in its investigations and to watch certain members of the Ring who are suspected of a design to leave the country.

THE SECOND CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE MODE OF DOING BUSINESS DISCOVERED BY THE GRAND JURY—GROSS CARELESSNESS—THE SECRETARY TO INVESTIGATE THE MATTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—While examining into the charges against persons concerned in the Sugg Fort and Witkowski frauds, the attention of the Grand Jury of this District was directed to the irregular manner in which the public business is transacted in the Second Controller's office. Within the past few months public attention been directed to this office by the same cases. During the progress of the inquest in the Witkowski case the Grand Jury were impressed with the fact that gross carelessness prevails in the Second Controller's office in the examination of claims, and were led to believe that, had ordinary care been observed, the fraudulent character of the Sugg Fort and Witkowski claims would have been detected. In the Witkowski case, while there was not sufficient evidence to warrant the presentment of officers in the Second Controller's office for indictment, the Grand Jury were so astonished at the evidence produced, showing the irregular and loose manner of doing business in that office, that they felt impelled, from a sense of duty, to formally present the facts to Secretary Bristow. Such a course being without precedent, the Grand Jury were undecided as to the manner in which such a presentment should be made. At first it was proposed to formally call on the Secretary and recite the facts which had come to their knowledge, but this was abandoned, for the reason that such a course would give the matter an undesirable notoriety. The disposition of the Grand Jury in this matter coming to the knowledge of Secretary Bristow, he informed them, through the Solicitor of the Treasury, that any communication they desired to make concerning officers connected with the Treasury Department might be made without regard to ceremony. It was finally determined by the Grand Jury to make their communication to the Secretary in writing, and a formal communication directing attention to the negligence manifested in the Second Controller's office in the transaction of important public business was prepared and signed by all the Grand Jurors, and intrusted to the foreman to be presented to Secretary Bristow through District Attorney Wells. The communication is said to reflect severely on the management of Controller Brodhead. It has not yet been presented, and nothing definite can be learned of its details. It will probably be delivered to Secretary Bristow to-morrow. For some time past, in consequence of frequent complaints of irregularities in the offices of the Auditors and Controllers, the Secretary has had in contemplation the appointment of a commission to examine into the methods of doing business in those offices. It is probable this extraordinary action of the Grand Jury will cause such an investigation to be made at an early day.

THE GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLERS.

EACH MAN WINS A FALL—A STRUGGLE OF TWO HOURS AND A QUARTER BEFORE A FALL IS GAINED—THE RESULT A DRAW.

The Greco-Roman wrestlers, M. Andre Christol and Prof. William Miller, met for the second time on the stage of the Grand Opera-house, in this City, last evening, in the presence of 3,000 people. On the occasion of the first contest, which took place Oct. 12, the result was in favor of Miller, who won three falls to Christol's two. Smarting under his defeat of that date, Christol challenged his herculean opponent for a second combat. In Greco-Roman wrestling the contestants are permitted any catch above the waist, and the one must not only throw the other but place both shoulders fairly on the floor. Everything must be fair, the contestants relying only on their strength, skill, and general activity. Prof. Miller is from Australia, although in fact he is an Englishman. M. Christol is by birth and education a Frenchman. The former is much the heavier and taller man of the two, weighing 192 pounds when in condition. Christol's weight last night previous to the commencement was 163 pounds. Both are strong and huge of limb. The stakes were $500 a side. In the betting Christol was backed to win at odds of $25 to $20. It was 8:30 o'clock when the men appeared on the stage to commence the struggle for the first fall. It was a long and stubbornly-contested round. From the first it was apparent that Miller was on the defense, hoping to tire out his less muscular opponent. On the other hand, the Frenchman made every move calculated to win. His tactics were to attack as frequently as possible. Early in the bout Miller was near getting Christol down, but the agile fellow struggled free. They clasped each other, and swayed each other to and fro, seeking some chance for advantage, and then were locked in close embrace. It was a struggle of Gaul 'gainst Briton, the one trying to overcome the other's strength with lesser power, perhaps, but with more agility and skill in wrestling. Several times were Christol's strong arms clasped around the massive frame of Miller, and twice was he hurled to the floor, but not once fairly. Once Christol got an upper head and shoulder lock on Miller, fairly making him groan with the terrible squeeze administered. Christol lifted him and hurled him backward, but to no effect. Then Miller got a fine fair under lock on his opponent, and was carrying him down, when the latter, by almost superhuman strength, freed himself from the dangerous predicament. The struggling wrestlers were sweating at every pore, while their labored breathing gave token of their deep determination. After some more violent exercise, Christol secured an under-arm lock, and the first thing Miller knew he was fairly tossed over the Frenchman's head, but before Christol could reach him and turn his shoulders to the floor, the Australian had arisen. Immediately afterward the Frenchman repeated the effort, but again without success. Then Christol courted an attack. He stood with arms upraised, his left side quartering toward his antagonist, and Miller accepted the challenge. He made an attempt to seize Christol and bear him to the floor, and would have succeeded only for the latter's agility. This effort seemed sufficient, and once more he resumed his defensive tactics. Thus the struggle continued for an hour, neither having gained the advantage. Christol's persistent attacks were always repulsed, and when Miller made occasional efforts to secure a fall he, too, was frustrated. The vast audience began to grow impatient, and occasionally hisses and cries of derision were heard.

For two hours and fifteen minutes the struggle continued without intermission. All this time Christol was putting forth every effort to win a fall, and Miller all his strength and cunning to escape one. Cross-arm catches, under-head locks, waist locks, every sort of hold was gone through with by one or the other of the contestants. Their bodies were reddened with strains and thumps, and constant slapping. In some places the skin was lacerated and blood appeared upon the surface. Then came a terrible struggle, in which Christol was the gainer. He grasped his antagonist around the breast, lifted him high up, and then bending backward, threw Miller heavily over his shoulders. The Referee, however, declined to award the fall. The large audience made some ado over the decision, but the Referee was right. In announcing his decision, Mr. Englehardt said, "I am only positive I saw his head and one shoulder down." After the excitement had ceased the two men renewed the struggle. Christol was the first to appear and was greeted with great applause. Again he rushed in upon his antagonist and forced the work with all his wonted activity. In a few moments he got in another under-arm lock and carrying his man to the right third entrance of the stage, hurled him nearly upon the floor. But it was not yet a fair fall, and again he rushed in determined to win or lose. Presently he got Miller well down and then he rolled him over twice, both times forcing the two shoulders fairly and squarely to the floor. The applause was deafening; for the Frenchman, after two hours and a quarter of struggling, had won the first fall.

The men were allowed fifteen minutes of rest, and then the struggle for the second fall commenced. Both men were seemingly as fresh as ever, but they were not. Miller's eyes were not so bright as earlier in the evening; he was evidently distressed more than he appeared to be. It was 11:33 o'clock when they recommenced the struggle. As before, Christol went at Miller with great vim and rapidity of movements. Miller began to realize that a waiting game was not to his advantage, and he, too, commenced to attack his opponent. Miller's tactics brought him a speedy success, and in just thirteen minutes the audience hailed him victor of the second fall. Christol got in an upper shoulder and neck lock, and was bringing the Englishman toward the floor, when, with an almost superhuman strength, the big fellow released himself, and then, like a flash, had hurled the Frenchman on his hands and knees. Then the struggle commenced. Monsieur realized the danger of his position, but do what be could escape was impossible. Slowly but surely Miller bore his antagonist to the floor, and in another moment both the latter's shoulders were prone upon the carpet.

At 1:45 o'clock this morning the match was declared a draw.

THE SAN FRANCISCO $30,000 RACE.

OPENING OF THE POOL SELLING LAST NIGHT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 9.—Pool selling on the $30,000 running race for Saturday next, commenced to-night. Wild Idle was the favorite at the beginning, selling at $100; Springbok, $50; Rutherford, $25; field, $27 50. Springbok subsequently advanced to $72 50; Rutherford, $67; Katie Pease, $37 50; field, $30 and $32, and Wild Idle still $100. The pools closed with Rutherford selling at $50; Springbok, $35; Wild Idle, $25; Katie Pease, $5; field, $7. The horses are all in good condition.

PROBABLE MURDER ON WEST HOUSTON STREET.

At a late hour last night a quarrel occurred in the liquor saloon of James McEntee, No. 64 West Houston street, between Michael Monahan, of No. 278 Spring street, and Harmon Helterman, of No. 91 West Houston street, and, during the fracas which ensued, Monahan stabbed Heltermen once in the abdomen and once in the chest with a large pocket-knife, inflicting wounds which it is feared will prove fatal. Helterman was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Monahan was arrested and locked up at the Prince Street Police Station. He is a notorious character, having been discharged from the State Prison at Sing Sing, where he served a term of five years' imprisonment a few weeks ago.

DEATH OF TWO POLICE SERGEANTS.

Sergt. Thomas F. Mesterman, of the Twenty-first Precinct, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, of cancer of the stomach. Sergt. James Loonie, of the Twenty-third Precinct Police, died last evening from typhoid fever.

AMERICAN EPISCOPALIANS.

THEIR ANNUAL CHURCH CONGRESS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF DISTINGUISHED DIVINES AT PHILADELPHIA—ULTRAMONTANISM AND OTHER SUBJECTS DISCUSSED—NOTEWORTHY DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The second annual Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States assembled at St. Andrew's Church here to-day, Right Rev. Bishop Stevens, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, presiding. Among those present were Right Rev. Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island; Right Rev. Bishop Coxe, of Western New-York; Right Rev. Bishop Hare, of Niobrara; Right Rev. Bishop Lee, of Delaware; Right Rev. Bishop Howe, of Central Pennsylvania; Right Rev. Bishop Holly, of Hayti; Right Rev. Bishop Wells, of Wisconsin; Right Rev. Bishop Garrett, of Texas; Right Rev. Bishop Spaulding, of Colorado; Right Rev. Bishop Whittle, of Virginia; Rev. C. George Currie, Rev. John Kramer, D. D., Rev. George D. Wilder, D. D., Rev. Dr. Butler, Rev. Dr. Eugene A. Hoffman, Rev. Dr. Richard Newton, Rev. Dr. Harwood, Rev. Dr. Edward Washburne, Rev. Dr. Paddock, Rev. Mr. Pycott, Rev. Mr. Lee, Rev. Dr. Dyer, Rev. Dr. Schackelford, Rev. Dr. Garrison, Rev. Dr. Langdon, of Italy; Rev. Julius A. Ward, Rev. William Gibson, Rev. A. F. B. Jackson, Rev. Dr. T. F. Davies, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Claxton, Rev. Dr. Childs, Rev. Dr. Hare, Rev. Dr. Goodwin, Rev. Dr. Huntington, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. William Newton, Rev. Mr. Anatiss, Rev. William McVickar, Rev. G. Z. Gray, Rev. E. T. Bartlett, Rev. Mr. Storrs, Rev. Dr. Boggs, Rev. Mr. Crommel, Rev. Mr. Monroe, Rev. Dr. Watson, Rev. Dr. D. S. Miller, Rev. Mr. Cull, Rev. Mr. Newman, Rev. C. D. Cooper, and numerous other divines. Devotional services were held in the morning at St. Andrew's Church, and Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, made the introductory address. The post communion service was read by Right Rev. Bishop Hare, and the remainder of the services conducted by Right Rev. Bishop Stevens.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

This afternoon the session opened for discussion at Musical Fund Hall, when Bishop Stevens addressed the meeting. He said the first meeting of the kind was held in November, 1861, in King's College, Cambridge, England. The second in 1862 at Oxford and was presided over by Bishop Wilberforce. The third in 1863, at Free Trade Hall, Manchester, England. The fourth in Bristol, England, in 1864, and was presided over by the Bishop of Gloucester. The fifth in St. Andrew's Hall Norwich, in 1865. The sixth, in York, England; the seventh in Wolverhampton, in what is known as the Black Country. At this congress ten Bishops from the United States were present. The eighth congress assembled in Dublin, the ninth in Liverpool, the tenth in Southampton, England; the eleventh at Bath, the twelfth at Brighton, and the last at Stoke-on-Trent. The speaker said the Church Congress seeks breadth of view as well as depth of thought to broaden out narrowness. It is because men do not agree that the desire is to bring them together, and see wherein they differ. The Church Congress has no status, but the discussions are on carefully-selected subjects.

Rev. Francis Wharton, D.D., Cambridge, Mass., then read a paper on "Ultramontanism and Civil Authority." The speaker distinguished between Ultramontanism and the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. The Catholics have been loyal to the territory of whose population they formed part. Ultramontanism teaches that the Pope is entitled to set aside governments he does not approve. Ultramontanism in three senses comes in conflict with the State, first in regard to the power exercised by the Pope over the individual to the exclusion of the State; second, as to family relations, Ultramontanism annulling marriages which the State holds binding; third, as to education, the State is bound from necessity to insist upon a common secular education for all its subjects, and rightfully insists that it should prescribe the points this education should cover. Ultramontanism claims the right to educate its subjects its own way and on its own themes. The writer thought the battle of secularism had to be fought, but it could not be fought with Ultramontanism. The latter is crippled, first, by the superstitions with which it is associated; second, by the fact that it is a foreign policy directed by a foreign government, and, third, by the fact that its legal tenets are repudiated by leading Roman Catholic statesmen of our land. Our duty, therefore, is to fit ourselves for the encounter, and we must do it by understanding the course of religious education in its breadth as well as its length.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

Rev. Clement M. Butler, D.D., of Philadelphia, followed on the same subject. He regarded Ultramontanism as the logical outcome of the papal system. The wave is always the highes about the time it breaks. We should abandon the irreverent part of the reading of the Bible in our public schools. Then only can we place our public school system on a permanent basis. A new era has dawned upon the world. New issues are to be met, and new antagonisms to be overcome. Rev. George Zabriskie Gray, of Bayonne, N. J., followed, and held that Ultramontanism tells us the Pope must decide what is God's, and Cæsar can have the rest. The power of the Church of Rome is unscrupulous. If the adherents of Papacy are to be tolerated they must submit to the laws of the land, or else take the consequences. Rev. William Chauncey Langdon, D. D., of Geneva, Switzerland, followed, and Rev. J. Isadore Mombert, of Dresden, Germany, referred to the tendency to Ultramontanism in the Episcopal Church. He thanked God they had no Pope, and hoped they never would have one. The convention then adjourned until evening.

In the evening papers were read by Rev. Job Vaughn Lewis, D. D., New-York, and Henry Pellew, Esq., New-York City, on "Ministrations of the Church to the Working classes." Rev. Joseph H. Rylance, D. D., of New-York, and G. Wagner, Jr., of Philadelphia, were rather extreme in their views, and held that the fault of the Episcopal Church was the social element which entered into its body. They derided the system of pew-renting and pew-selling. William Walsh, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Russell Sturgis, of Boston, took opposite views, and could see no better mode of ministering to the wants of the lower classes connected with the Church than in the present admirable methods. Both the last speakers professed personal experience in the matter, and, while they regarded it as of great importance, thought the difficulties were overcome. The meeting adjourned until to-morrow, when a visit will be made to the Centennial grounds by the members.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in New England. It has fallen from the East Gulf and South Atlantic States to the lakes, being lowest in the first section. Threatening or rainy weather is now prevailing in the Southern States east of the Mississippi, and thence northward to Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie. The temperature has fallen in the Mississippi Valley and westward, and in New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region. The Tennessee River, Cumberland, and Ohio have continued slowly rising. The latter has fallen at and above Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and lower lakes, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, slightly warmer, cloudy weather, and rain in the latter, gradually extending eastward over the former, and followed by north-westerly winds over Lake Erie.

In the New-York canal region, temperature slightly above freezing during Wednesday night.

POLAR EXPLORATION.

VOYAGE OF THE PANDORA.

EXTRACTS FROM CAPT. YOUNG'S LETTER TO MR. BENNETT AND FROM HIS DIARY—OBJECTS OF THE EXPEDITION AND HOW HE HOPED TO ACCOMPLISH THEM.

The following are extracts from the letter and diary of Capt. Young, of the Pandora, sent to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of this City. Capt. Young, after stating the objects to be to ascertain the practicability of the North-west Passage, and, incidentally, in passing King William's Land to look for the journals of the Erebus and Terror, of Sir John Franklin's expedition, proceeds:

As to the first object of our expedition, our hopes were founded upon the following grounds: It is well known that during August and September there is generally open water along the whole northern coast of America, from Behring Strait to King William's Island. Capt. Collinson, now Admiral, made nearly this whole distance in a sailing vessel in 1852-3 when in search of Franklin, and wintered within 100 miles of that place. Simpson likewise sailed through Dease and Simpson Straits in boats, finding open water all the way along the south coast of King William's Island, and many ships have sailed from Behring Strait as far as Point Barrow, on the west, while on this side the passage is known to be open as far as Bellot Strait, in Regent Inlet. There is, therefore, only the short distance, about 120 miles, from Bellot Strait to King William's Island, of doubtful navigation. Through this no ship has ever been able to pass, owing to a barrier of ice that has hitherto baffled every effort to penetrate it. Were it not for this one barrier the North-west passage would be practicable and could be sailed through in a single season. The first ships that attempted the passage by this route, although whether by Peel Strait or McClintock Channel is not known, were the Erebus and Terror, of Sir John Franklin, and they were arrested and beset on the north-west shore of King William's Island, and, as is well known, abandoned after eighteen months' imprisonment in the ice, having drifted in that time only nineteen miles. It is now thought that had Sir John Franklin passed to the east of King William's Island, instead of attempting to sail around the west side, he would have avoided the Polar pack which descends McClintock Channel and impinges on the west coast of that island, completely closing the passage, he might possibly or probably have passed through James Ross Strait with little difficulty, and through Dease and Simpson Straits into the open waters along the northern coast of America. Unfortunately, it was not known at that time that King William's Island was in reality an island. The existence of this open channel was unsuspected by Franklin, and the charts then showed the island to be a peninsula. The only way open to him, as he supposed, was that through Victoria Channel, and it was this route which he probably attempted.

In the year 1858 the Fox tried to follow the lost ships by passing through Peel Strait, but only succeeded in penetrating twenty-five miles, when she was stopped by the ice and obliged to return out of it. She then attempted a passage by way of Regent Inlet and Bellot Strait, the existence of Bellot Strait being even uncertain. In this most successful voyage McClintock actually passed through Bellot Strait and arrived in Peel Strait, but was there again arrested by a barrier of fixed ice, which prevented any further advance to the south-west. My reasons for supposing that this barrier might not always prove to be an impenetrable one were, first, that Franklin is supposed to have passed down Peel Strait in order to reach the position where we know his ships were finally beset. This would seem to indicate that Peel Strait and the bottom of McClintock Channel are, in some seasons at least, open enough to allow navigation. Secondly, when the Fox was finally stopped by this pack an expanse of open water was seen beyond, which, if she could have arrived at, would probably have enabled her to reach King William's Island. My hope was that I would find this pack broken up, as it must have been the season that Sir John Franklin passed through, and I hoped, if I had found open water here, to reach King William's Island without difficulty; thence, by passing around the eastern side of the island instead of the western, I would have avoided the danger of being beset where Franklin was, and hoped to pass through Dease and Simpson's Straits, and so on along the coast to Behring Strait. Thus it will be seen that the doubtful and intricate navigation of the North-west Passage is reduced to a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles. It is now known that the latitude of Bellot Strait, 72° north, may be reached by proceeding down Peel Strait as well as by Regent Inlet, and as for the prospect of any future attempt we need scarcely take into account any further obstacles than might be met between the limits of that point and the northern shore of King William's Island. Unfortunately we were stopped by the same pack which arrested the progress of the Fox, although by navigating the whole length of Peel Strait, hitherto found impassable for ships, we had approached it from a different side. * * * I do not, therefore, wish to protest against the possibility of making the North-west Passage. On the contrary, I believe it will yet be done.

As to the second object of our expedition, our hope was to reach King William's Island in time for a Summer search for the books and papers of the Erebus and Terror, which recorded scientific observations extending over a period of four years, and would have been probably deposited in some place on the land in or near the vicinity of the imprisoned ships, there to await another expedition, which would certainly have been sent for the purpose of recovering them had any of the party succeeded in reaching home. This supposition is confirmed by reports brought home by that enterprising and gallant American explorer, Capt. Hall, who gathered from conversations with the Esquimaux that a tradition existed of some such deposit.

EXTRACTS FROM CAPT. YOUNG'S DIARY.

We arrived at Ivigtut about 4 P. M. of the 30th July, when, finding that we could be supplied with coal, and not wishing to let go my anchor in thirty fathoms, according to the custom here, I went alongside the bark Thor, by her Captain's permission. We found the Fox, my old ship, lying there, looking quite smart, and evidently kept in good repair. I went on board with Toms to have a look at the old craft which had been our home for two and a half years, and I felt an inclination to linger there, and even some desire to exchange for the Pandora, although as yet the Pandora has behaved in all respects to my satisfaction. Immediately we were secured I gave leave to all hands, and notwithstanding the myriads of mosquitoes, which rendered the shore intolerable, all the men went on excursions, their principal desire being apparently to exchange articles of European manufacture for anything of native workmanship, much to the advantage of the natives. They also searched for a cat, as we had left without one, to which circumstance all our head winds were attributed. The result of their search was that we secured at least three cats, besides a pig.

On the 2d of August Capt. Young records his impression about seal flesh. "We have been eating up some of the seal beef," he says, "which we procured in passing through the ice, and it is generally appreciated by the officers, but at present, and as might be expected, the crew rather look with disdain upon it and do not seem to care for it. They will soon find out its value, as it is certainly the most nutritious and wholesome food in this part of the world, and by steeping it well and boiling it twice over it is, in my opinion, equal to very tender ox beef.

Aug. 9.—At Urjarsusak there were plenty of splendid dogs, and I bought a team of four of the finest for six rix dollars each, including the harness and some sharks' flesh for food. I then proceeded toward Kudlisit, arriving at the coal mines there about 7 P. M. We met a sloop on the way, with Esquimaux men and women, who were to assist us in coaling. Three of the women were remarkably pretty. They were stowed away in the chart-room for the night, under the guardianship of an old lady, who was evidently the strictest of chaperons and would not allow one of them out of her sight for a moment.

Aug. 5.—We came to another incident—an alarm in the ship. All hands on deck, for Joe has seen a bear swimming across our bows, and has run down for his rifle. A boat is lowered. It was a young she-bear, about five feet long. Poor thing. She made a gallant swim for it, and it was with difficulty that we overtook her in the boat.

Aug. 20.—Three bears being seen on the ice, I went away in the second cutter with Pirie and Beynen, and, after shooting the old she-bear and one cub, we succeeded in getting a rope round the larger cub and towing him to the ship. Now began a most lively scene, and it was with some difficulty we got him on board and tied down to ring-bolts, with his hind legs secured, and, notwithstanding this rough treatment, he showed most wonderful energy in trying to attack any one who came within reach, and especially our dogs, who seemed to delight in trying his temper. He was at last secured on the quarter-deck with a chain round his neck, and soon began to feed ravenously on—I am sorry to have to write it—his own mother, who was speedily cut up and pieces of her flesh thrown to my new shipmate. I am in hopes that he is only an adopted child, and the great difference between him and the other cub warrants this supposition, as, being three times the size of the other, he could not have been of the same litter. 24th.— * * * In the midst of this situation our bear gradually worked himself into a state of frantic excitement, watching the floe ice rapidly dashing past our sides, and in his attempt to get over the bulwarks he released his chain until it was evident that in a few moments he would be free, whether to dive overboard or run a muck among the watch appeared a question of doubt. * * * I had hitherto no conception of the strength of these animals, and especially of the power of their jaws; fearing that the iron crowbar might injure his teeth, I jammed a mop-handle into his mouth while the others were securing his chain, and he bit it completely through. At last Bruin gave in, and beyond an occasional struggle to get loose, and a constant low growling, he gave us no further trouble."

At a later date Capt. Young writes:

"Our bear is getting more reconciled to his confinement, but when we are among close ice he gets into a state of fury in his endeavor to get out of the ship, and our dogs are constantly worrying him by stealing his food.

Aug. 29.—I have just returned on board from visiting the cairn built by Sir James Ross and Sir C. McClintock on Cape Coleman. We found it without difficulty, as we passed close along the coast from point to point. Landing on a small piece of ice, we ascended to about one hundred and fifty feet, and found the copper cylinder containing the following record:

June 7, 1849.—The cylinder which contains this paper was left here by a party detached from her Majesty's ships Enterprise and Investigator, under the command of Capt. Sir James C. Ross, Royal Navy, in search of the expedition of Sir John Franklin, and to inform any of his party that may find it that those ships, having wintered at Port Leopold, have formed a depot of provisions for the use of Sir John Franklin's party sufficient for six months. The party are now about to return to the ships, which, as early as possible in the Spring, will push forward to Melville Island and search the north coast of Barrow Strait, and, failing to meet the party they are seeking, will touch at Port Leopold on their way back, and then return to England before the Winter shall set in.

JAS. C. ROSS, Captain."

SESSION OF THE CRIME COMMITTEE.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AND COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—THE EXCISE BOARD.

The Assembly Committee on Crime met yesterday in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Cooper Campbell presiding. Mr. Moses P. Clarke, Chief Clerk of the District Attorney's office, was the first witness examined. He produced papers in the case of John Conroy, who was charged with larceny from the person on July 9, 1875. The papers were sent from the Court of Special Sessions to the General Sessions and the accused was admitted to bail, and had not since been tried. The witness said that the reason of his not having been tried was that prisoners in jail had to be tried first. He was further examined in reference to several cases which had been, at the District Attorney's request, removed from the Court of Special Sessions to the District Attorney's office, and which were not all acted upon subsequently. One prisoner was discharged upon his own recognizance; another was not brought to trial because the witnesses could not be discovered, and in others, indictments had not been found. The majority of the cases taken from the Special Sessions were ones in which that court had no jurisdiction, and neither of them was of any public importance. Three boys charged with petit larceny, which subsequently proved to be burglary, were sent to the Reformatory, instead of being sent to prison. This is a sample of some of the charges made against Mr. Phelps' administration, and in all of which a satisfactory explanation can be given by either the District Attorney or his assistants. The clerk of the Assembly Committee produced a book from which he read the names of some twelve or fifteen cases which had been sent from the Special Sessions to the District Attorney's office, in five of which indictments had been found.

Mr. Marvin N. Jones, Deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, testified that cases were sent from the Special Sessions to the District Attorney's office sometimes at his request or at the request of his deputies, but such cases were merely sent as a matter of courtesy, as the District Attorney, he said, had no authority of law for demanding a transfer of cases to his office, except where he had a charge of a higher grade against the prisoner in which the minor offense could be merged. The witness was next examined regarding the duties of the Clerk of Special Sessions and the reason why fines were remitted. He said that fines were remitted after the prisoner had remained a considerable time in prison, that one day's imprisonment was considered equivalent to the payment of $1, or to the liquidation of that sum, and in cases where prisoners were released without having liquidated the fine in this manner, that there were generally special reasons for doing so.

Commissioner James L. Stewart, of the Excise Department, testified that licenses were not granted to bucket shops until after they had discontinued the practice of selling out of the tap. In such cases a store-keeper's license was granted, which was different from a retail license, and only entitled the party to sell quantities less than five gallons, not to be consumed on the premises. There were few cases in which licenses were granted on the recommendation of neighbors. Five thousand five hundred and ten licenses had been granted since May 1, on which $314,775 was received, and the witness thought that there were few cases now on the books in which parties had paid money and which the license was not granted. In cases where the license was refused the deposit was returned to the applicant if he called for it, and in cases where only a portion of the license was paid no action was taken on the application until the full amount was received. He thought the Excise Board could not conduct business if they did not receive a deposit when the application was made, as very many of the dealers were negligent in paying up the amount of the license. The Board had made arrests for violations of the Excise law, but when the cases passed to the courts they passed out of their hands. The District Attorney had helped them in all cases brought to his notice as far as he could do so. He admitted that there were a great many persons selling liquor without a license, but they had no power to prevent it. The law was very defective; it was difficult to obtain convictions, and their force was too small to cope with the liquor-dealers, who numbered some seven or eight thousand, only 5,510 of whom were licensed. The board has paid the license money over to the Chamberlain, except so much of it as was received in part payment, which is held over until the full amount shall have been paid. The account was furnished to the Chamberlain when money was lodged with him; each member of the board transacted a certain portion of the duties of the office; Mr. Stiner was Secretary, and also Chief Acting Inspector, having under his control all of the Inspectors; the resolution appointing Mr. Stiner Chief Inspector virtually placed all of the liquor establishments in the City under his supervision; witness said he was no party to that arrangement, as he was overruled by his colleagues, Messrs. Marshall and Stiner, and he did not consider himself bound by the resolution and he made inquiries independent of the Inspectors. He thought the Police were very proper persons to be consulted as to the character of applicants for licenses, and in 1873 the Police gave them a very comprehensive list of the liquor saloons with the character of each place stated therein.

Patrick Ryan was called in reference to the death of his brother and sister, both of whom were found dead in their house in Broome street on Dec. 23, 1873, with indications that they were first robbed and then murdered. He related the facts of the case, and accused the Police of not taking effectual measures for the discovery of the alleged murderer.

The committee then adjourned to Thursday, when they will visit the school-ship Mercury.

THE KINGS COUNTY INSANE.

INVESTIGATION AT THE FLATBUSH ASYLUM BY DR. ORDRONAUX—A DOCTOR'S OPINIONS PLAINLY GIVEN.

The investigation by Prof. John Ordronaux, State Commissioner of Lunacy, of alleged abuses in the management of the Kings County Insane Asylum at Flatbush was resumed yesterday afternoon. Charity Commissioners Cunningham, Norris, and Raber, ex-Commissioner Wheeler, Messrs. Dwight Johnson, J. Van Nostrand, Charles Thompson, ex-Judge Greenwood, besides the ladies belonging to the committee of the State Charities Aid Society, and others, were present.

Dr. Blanchard testified that he had discharged two attendants on account of cruelty.

Commissioner Cunningham addressed Prof. Ordronaux in order to have a correction made. The Board of Commissioners had not employed counsel in the investigation, as had been stated.

Prof. Ordronaux said he wished to explain the very ambiguous position in which the Commissioners of Charities stood. For two days, in spite of notice, the Commissioners had failed to attend the sessions. The Professor said he had endeavored to conduct the investigation with equity, and he did not see the necessity of counsel. But to deny this would make it seem as though he were about to proceed against them without giving them an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. William Sullivan, who appeared in place of the regular counsel of the Commissioners of Charities, then put certain questions to Dr. Blanchard. Dr. William H. Thayer and others had in a letter to the Commissioners recommended the witness' appointment as Medical Superintendent of the asylum; Mr. Wheeler was President of the board at the time; witness was acquainted with Miss D. B. Robinson; the lady had visited the asylum twenty-nine times within the past fifteen months. In regard to the story of a Miss Atwood's removal from the asylum for breaking a patient's arm, the witness said there was a mistake in the name. The witness said he had re-appointed an attendant named Loiselle, who had been discharged by order of the Commissioners for alleged cruelty to Mr. McGee; the Asylum Committee of the Board of Commissioners had recommended his re-appointment; two men who were discharged for being away from the institution one night had been re-appointed; witness believed that all the attendants can read, though some cannot write.

Dr. Charles Corey was then sworn as a witness. He testified to having been Supervisory Physician in the asylum for six months; his occupation was that of a supervisor and adviser; did not know of any other asylum which had a supervisory physician; witness had been appointed on the occasion of the acceptance by the Commissioners of Charities of the resignations of the staff of physicians at the asylum; witness thought the organization of the Flatbush Asylum was faulty; it was wrong to hold Dr. Blanchard responsible; the whole management of the asylum was faulty; there is at present a divided interest and divided responsibility; there are too many heads; the people might starve to death before Dr. Blanchard could obtain food. The engineers are not under Dr. Blanchard's control, and he cannot compel the proper heating at all times. Again, it was not possible to get an educated physician to take the position at the salary paid. Furthermore, under the present circumstances a conscientious physician would not be able at all times to do as he desired. All such institutions should, above all, be free from the influence of local politics. The Medical Superintendent should be held responsible for the entire management, and should be untrammeled. The institution is overcrowded. It is impossible, also, for two men such as can be had for $12 per month to attend to thirty or forty insane patients. There is not sleeping room enough nor supplies enough. There are about eight hundred patients in the asylum, and it can accommodate only 600. There is a want both of accommodations and attendants. The incurables also should be put in a separate asylum. Some of the attendants at Flatbush were very competent. Dr. Blanchard cannot however, get such attendants as he wants at $12 and $18 per month. It is due to the Board of Charity Commissioners to say, continued the witness, that they have exerted themselves well.

The Misses Robinson took occasion to correct Dr. Blanchard's statements as to their visiting the institution only a certain number of times. The investigation was then adjourned to 3 P. M. to-day.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PREPARING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH NEXT YEAR—NEW BUILDINGS TO BE ERECTED AT CREEDMOOR—THE RANGE TO BE KEPT OPEN TILL DEC. 1.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association held an important meeting at No. 93 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, Gen. Shaler, the President, in the chair. Col. Gildersleeve, the new Secretary, took his seat for the first time since his election, and made a routine report for the past month. The Treasurer's report embraced the period commencing Sept. 7, during which the receipts had amounted to $4,514 10; expenditures, $4,081 94, leaving a balance in the treasury of $432 16. Col. Wingate, for the Range Committee, reported that it had been deemed advisable to keep the range open until the close of the present month. Col. Ward, Chairman of the Prize Committee, submitted a detailed report of the prizes offered in the late Fall meeting at Creedmoor. Gen. McMahon, on behalf of a special committee appointed to consider the feasibility of erecting buildings on the range at Creedmoor for the use of the association and the National Guard, reported that he had held a conference with Adjt. Gen. Townsend, and had estimated that iron buildings suitable for the purpose could be erected at a low figure. Gen Knox made a similar report, and stated that at the next meeting of the board the committee would be prepared to offer plans and specifications for their approval. Col. Gildersleeve offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in furtherance of the steps already taken for a grand international competition on the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, and for a proper observance of such anniversary on the part of this association, a series of rifle matches be inaugurated to take place during the Summer and Fall of 1876, and a general invitation is hereby extended to riflemen of all countries to participate therein.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to confer with the Centennial Commission and ascertain to what extent said commission will co-operate in carrying out such a programme as this association may adopt for the occasion referred to.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to prepare and submit to this board at as early a day as practicable, a suitable programme for said international and other matches, with an estimate of the amount of money necessary, in their judgment, for the proper execution of such programme.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be empowered to determine and agree with the Centennial Commission as to the place at which the grand international competition shall come off, and arrange all the necessary details.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be authorized and requested to notify, in the name of this association, riflemen of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Australia, Canada, the South American States, and all other countries having rifle associations or clubs, of the opportunity presented to them to participate in the competitions instituted.

Resolved, That a cordial invitation be and is hereby extended to all affiliating associations and clubs to cooperate with this association in carrying out the programme which may be adopted.

A resolution, offered by Gen. McMahon, was adopted, directing the Range Committee to consider and report at the next meeting of the board as to the propriety and necessity of securing an extension of ground and additional accommodations at Creedmoor or elsewhere. Gen. McMahon held the opinion that other railroads might offer better accommodations for reaching a range than had been presented at Creedmoor. On motion of Capt. Story it was resolved to allow members of the National Guard in uniform to continue to practice at Creedmoor during the present month. After some further routine business the board adjourned.

THE EXPENSE OF ENTERTAINING THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM—THE BANQUET TICKETS NOT YET ALL PAID FOR.

The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting at No. 93 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of closing up the business connected with the late reception and banquet to the American Rifle Team. Major Gen. Shaler presided. The Treasurer, Mr. Robert Johnson, reported that after all indebtedness was liquidated a balance of $412 would remain in the treasury. Col. Wingate reported that a balance of several hundred dollars was yet due for tickets to the banquet. A resolution was adopted directing the Banquet Committee, consisting of Gen. McMahon, Gen. Kilbourn Knox, and J. T. B. Collins, to make a final report of the expenses incurred and the balance due from purchasers of tickets. Gen. McMahon stated that most of that indebtedness was not likely to be paid, but if the joint committee saw fit to bring a suit against the parties, it could probably be collected. After auditing several bills the meeting adjourned.

MAYOR HUNTER AFTER THE RING MEN.

Mayor Hunter sent a communication to the Corporation Counsel yesterday requesting him to furnish reasons for the delay in carrying out the directions given him by the Mayor in a former communication. The communication is as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 9, 1875.

DEAR SIR: In September last I addressed the following official note to you:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 20, 1875.

DEAR SIR: I desire you to take immediate steps to collect or secure the amounts due from former officers of this city, viz.: Collector Badeau and Treasurer Sprague; also to have settled the claim of Mr. Hugh McLaughlin to amount of accrued interest on moneys placed in his hands for defraying the expenses of the Fire Department. Very respectfully yours,

(Signed,) J. W. HUNTER, Mayor.
Hon. W. C. DEWITT, Corporation Counsel.

I desire now to know whether steps have been taken in all and each of these cases. If no action has been taken, will you please state the causes and reasons for delay? Very respectfully, J. W. HUNTER, Mayor.
Hon. W. C. DEWITT, Corporation Counsel.

The Hugh McLaughlin referred to is a cousin of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the leader of the Democratic Party in Kings County. The claim of the city against Mr. Badeau is $76,000; against Mr. Sprague, in the neighborhood of $150,000, and against Hugh McLaughlin, Treasurer of the Fire Department, $8,000.

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

The Board of Aldermen and Supervisors met yesterday at noon in the office of the County Clerk, and organized a Board of County Canvassers to canvass and make official return and certification of the votes cast at the recent election for all the various candidates. Supervisor Edward Gilon was chosen chairman, and the usual list of clerks and messengers appointed. Resolutions were adopted making the customary regulations in reference to the conduct of the business of the Board. The Board will meet to canvass each day at eleven o'clock A. M., until the canvass is completed. Under the law the work of canvassing the vote is required to be done in the County Clerk's office, but as the accommodation there is not adequate to the regular business, the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen was, by resolution, designated as a temporary branch of the County Clerk's office, and the board will sit there daily. It was also resolved that the board shall canvass the vote by Assembly Districts, in regular order, for all offices, and that the first five districts shall be taken up this morning. Each day, also, before adjourning, the board will announce what districts are to be taken up on the following day, so as to notify all parties interested that they may appear. No ballots will be rejected as defective for mere misspelling of the name of the candidate, or any other merely technical reason, where it shall appear that there is and can be no reasonable doubt as to the intentions of the voter by whom said ballots were cast. Very few protests or contests will be made, and it is probable that the canvass will be completed during the present week.

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A young woman named Mary Crowley recently brought suit against Joseph Hughes to recover $10,000 damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage, and Hughes was sent to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $10,000 bail under an order of arrest granted in the suit. A motion was made yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue, to vacate the order of arrest on the ground that Hughes had always been willing to marry the plaintiff, and that she had refused constantly to marry him. In opposition to the motion, an affidavit of the plaintiff was submitted, reciting that she had always been willing to marry Hughes prior to the beginning of the suit, and that he has never been willing until recently, when impelled by fear of continued imprisonment; and she did not think that under such circumstances he would make her a good husband. Judge Donohue believed the statement of plaintiff in preference to that of Hughes, denied the motion, and directed that the case be given a preference for trial early next month.

BROOKLYN FAST MAIL CONNECTIONS.

On and after Monday next all letters dropped in the boxes attached to the lamp-posts in the following Brooklyn streets before 9 o'clock P. M. will be collected and sent at midnight from the General Post Office in time to catch the Fast Mail trains which leave this City at 4 A. M.: Court street, from Hamilton avenue; Smith street, from Hamilton avenue; Atlantic avenue, from Bedford avenue to the ferry; Fulton, from Bedford avenue to the ferry; Myrtle, from Bedford avenue to the ferry; Sands, from Gold to Fulton; and in all the boxes in the district bounded by Atlantic, Court, Fulton, and the river. Mails to connect with the Fast Mail will leave Greenpoint at 8:30, Williamsburg at 9, and Brevoort Station at 9:20 P. M. In Williamsburg a collection will be made from the street boxes on Grand street, from Bushwick avenue to Fourth street, and on Fourth street, from Grand to the Post Office, beginning at 7:30 P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SCHUETZEN PARK MURDER.

JOHN M'GUIRE ON TRIAL FOR KILLING SAMUEL JACKSON—TESTIMONY OF THE MURDERED MAN'S SISTER AND OTHERS.

The twelfth juror was obtained yesterday in the case of John McGuire, who is on trial in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of Samuel Jackson, a colored man, who was killed while coming from a picnic at Schuetzen Park, Fifty-third street and Third avenue, on the night of the 14th of last month. The circumstances of the case have already been made public. Jackson, Henry Thompson, another colored man, who was killed at the same time, and some female friends of theirs, were just emerging from Schuetzen Park, where they had been attending a picnic, when, at the gate they were attacked, as alleged, by McGuire and a gang of white roughs.

After the District Attorney had briefly stated the facts to the jury, Mrs. Sarah Henry was called as the first witness. She testified that she was the sister of Jackson, the murdered man; that she was in attendance at the colored picnic in company with her brother; there were between fifty and sixty colored people present; went there at 7 o'clock P. M., and left Schuetzen Park about 1:30 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., the prisoner, McGuire, Dowden, Thornton, and McCarthy seemed to be in a party together, and were present at the picnic between 10 and 11 o'clock P. M.; three men took some of the colored girls by the hand and forced them to dance with them; saw McGuire dance with Jennie Walters, a colored woman; when witness left the park it was in company with her brother, Jackson, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Bennett; McGuire came up to her and asked her if she was Jennie Walters; her brother (the deceased) interposed, and said, "She is my sister;" McGuire then said, "I will kill him," and then threw a large stone, which struck her brother on the head; he fell, and never spoke again; witness shouted murder; the first person who came was Mr. Gamble, a policeman; he came in about five minutes after the occurrence; witness identified the stone alleged to have been thrown by the prisoner. It is of an irregular shape, and weighs about six pounds.

Mrs. Henry was subjected to a very rigid cross-examination, but her testimony was not shaken. She said there was no ill-feeling between the young men up to the time of the tragedy.

On redirect examination witness testified that she lived last Winter in McGuire's father's house.

Samuel Bennett, (colored,) corroborated the testimony of the last witness. M. P. Dowden, one of the men arrested on a charge of being implicated in the murder of the colored men, testified that the white and colored people drank together at the bar in the picnic grounds, and afterward had a quarrel, resulting from McGuire putting his arm round the neck of Jackson's sister; Jackson and McGuire exchanged blows; he heard McGuire shout "look out," and then saw Jackson fall to the ground. After taking some further testimony the court adjourned until this morning.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MOTIONS MADE AND DECISIONS HANDED DOWN YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—In the Court of Appeals, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1875, the following motions were made:

Ross vs. Roberts.—Motion to open default; Samuel Hand for motion, Charles S. Baker opposed.

The Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Maggie B. Lacey et al.—Motion to place on calendar as of date of filing return under class No. 4 of preferred cases. Upon motion of W. H. Dickenson, for appellant, granted.

No. 26.—*Merwin D. Hawley, respondent, vs. Artemas E. Sackett et al., administrators, &c., et al., appellants.*—Upon motion of A. J. Parker, ordered back to No. 199½.

No. 179.—*William Johnson appellant, vs. Robert A. Williams executor, &c., respondent.* Upon motion ordered forward to No. 241½.

No. 230.—*The Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, appellant, vs. the Vermont and Canada Railroad Company, respondent.*—Motion to dismiss appeal; E. C. James, of counsel for the respondent for the motion, and Mr. Southmayd opposed. The Court took the papers.

No. 205.—*The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company vs. Barnes.*—Motion to dismiss appeal. Thos. E. Sonthor for the motion; Samuel Hand opposed.

Lester Bordner, President, &c., vs. William A. Coit, impleaded, &c., appellant.—On motion of Samuel Hand, of counsel for respondent, appeal dismissed.

No. 295.—*Knowlton, respondent, vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Co., appellant.*—Motion to dismiss; Charles Mott for the motion; Elliott F. Shepard opposed. The Court took the papers.

Morgan vs. Crocker.—Motion for reargument; A. J. Parker submitted papers for both sides.

No. 46.—*The People, &c., appellants, vs. Mason et al., respondents.*—Motion to dismiss appeal; E. Burlingame for the motion; Thomas S. Fairchild opposed; motion postponed.

Isaac F. Lansing, appellant, vs. William B. Harris et al., respondents.—Motion to revive the issue and place it on the calendar; on motion of N. C. Moak ordered to be revived and placed on the calendar as No. 16½.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

No. 333.—*The People, &c., respondents, vs. William M. Tweed, impleaded, &c., appellant.*—No. 334.—*The Same vs. Same.*—Argued by David D. Field, of counsel for appellant, and by Wheeler H. Peckham for respondent.

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN.

Judgment Affirmed with Costs.—Tuck vs. Campbell; Holden vs. Burnham; Stone vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; Boynton vs. Andrews; Hill vs. The Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company; McGurry vs. Loomis; James vs. Hamilton; Rider vs. Straker; Rodmer vs. The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company; Freeson vs. Bissell; The Union National Bank vs. Kupper.

Judgments Affirmed.—The People vs. Powell; The People vs. Lindsay.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, the costs to abide the event.—Carman vs. Beach; O'Brien vs. The Commercial Fire Insurance Company; Washburn vs. Burnham.

Order Affirmed, with costs.—Gibbs vs. The Queen Insurance Company.

Order granting new trial affirmed, and judgment absolute for defendant on stipulation, with costs.—Strong vs. Lyon.

A TWEED LIS PENDENS VACATED.

Thomas Henry Mason, a banker at No. 4 Exchange court, bought at auction at a foreclosure sale at the Exchange Salesroom, on Broadway, in June last, a piece of land on the south-west corner of Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, running 100 feet on the avenue and 140 feet on the street, for which he gave $55,000. This property was attached in the Tweed suit on the supposition that it had been conveyed to its present owner by Tweed to relieve it from any liability in the suit against him, but Mr. Mason having shown in a petition that the land was purchased by him in good faith and that he had no knowledge whatever of Tweed, the lis pendens was vacated yesterday by Judge Donohue, the Attorney General offering no opposition.

DANIEL DREW'S "PUT" OF LAKE SHORE.

The case of Van Emburgh vs. Daniel Drew is a suit pending in the Superior Court, in which Van Emburgh seeks to recover $10,000 damages from Drew for an alleged refusal to take a "put" of 1,000 shares of Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad stock. A motion made recently on behalf of Drew to place the case on the short calendar was denied, and then an amended answer was served. A motion to strike out this answer was denied, and then a renewed motion to place the case on the short calendar was met by an affidavit that the issues raised by the amended answer could not possibly be tried in an hour, a view sustained by Judge Freedman, who denied the motion yesterday.

THE BATTERY OUTRAGE.

The trial of Police Officer Kevin Finnerty, formerly of the First Precinct, charged with outraging a young Irish girl named Maggie Igoe, on the Battery, on the night of the 30th of July, was resumed before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Howe, counsel for the prisoner, submitted the case without argument, and the case for the prosecution was summed up by Assistant District Attorney Bell. Recorder Hackett then charged the jury at length, reviewing the evidence, and defining the law of the case. At 12:30 P. M., the jury retired to deliberate, and at 4:15 not being agreed upon a verdict, were discharged by Recorder Hackett. The jury stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Motions Denied.—Fletcher vs. Clark; Phillips vs. Vaughan; Whalen vs. Hayes; Becket vs. Odell; McCulloch vs. Carr.

Motions Denied, without Costs.—Decker vs. Baker; Remsen vs. McEvoy.

Bergh vs. Busteed.—Order shall stand.

Motions Granted.—Heyman vs. Abraham; Andrews vs. Vanderpoel; Noonan vs. Swift.

Ribbet vs. Pierce.—Memorandum.

Leopold vs. Herry.—Granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Earl vs. Johnson et al.—Order modifying decree signed.

Marshal et al. vs. Macy et al.—See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Coffin vs. Loses.—Judgment for plaintiff; order for an accounting.

Motions Granted.—Gottleib vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Witzler vs. Brown.

By Judge Robinson.

Gent. vs. Westervelt.—Motion granted in part.

UNLICENSED THEATRES ENJOINED.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents receives the license fees imposed for permitting theatrical performances. Yesterday the society obtained from Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, temporary injunctions against theatrical performances at Paul Falk's Volks' Garten, in the Bowery, and Charles Mylius' Old Chatham Street Theatre, on Chatham street, on the ground that these places are unlicensed. The temporary injunctions were accompanied by orders to show cause why they should not be made permanent.

OYER AND TERMINER BUSINESS.

SENTENCE FOR MANSLAUGHTER—THE SCANNEL CASE SET DOWN FOR TO-MORROW.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, John Bengsston was called for trial before Judge Barrett, on an indictment charging him with manslaughter in the first degree, in causing the death of Anton Nordstrom, proprietor of a liquor saloon at No. 66 Greenwich street, in August last, by stabbing him with a penknife, in an altercation arising out of a misunderstanding about payment for drinks. On application of Mr. Kintzing, Bengsston's counsel, District Attorney Phelps accepted a plea of manslaughter in the third degree, and Bengsston was sentenced to three years and six months' imprisonment at hard labor.

The case of Joseph McGinty, indicted for manslaughter in killing Anthony Crawford, on the 26th of last June, was put over for the present.

There being no other case ready for trial, an adjournment was taken until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, for which time the trial of John Scannell, for the murder of Thomas Donohue, was set down.

AN AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.

Deputy Sheriff Patrick Keenan and his Assistant, George J. Smith, went to the drug store of Waldo E. and Edgar C. Fuller, brothers, at Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, on Sept. 4, to execute a dispossess warrant. The young druggists disputed the authority of the Marshals, and a quarrel ensued, in the course of which, as alleged, the Fullers beat and kicked Keenan and Smith and threw vitriol over them, burning their clothing, but, fortunately doing no further injury. In the Court General Sessions yesterday one of the accused, Waldo E. Fuller, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and through his counsel moved for a postponement of sentence in order to produce evidence of the good character of the prisoner. Recorder Hackett granted the motion, and directed the prisoner to be remanded until Friday for sentence.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The following is the Court of Appeals day Calendar for Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1875: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
71—Norton vs. Nostrand.	199—Hardman vs. McCrum.
75—Collins vs. Buddensiek.	218—Goward vs. Lacy.
82—Hatch vs. Stobo.	224—Gulick vs. Waters.
94—Benedict vs. Board of Assessors.	228—Collins vs. Collins.
106—Suffmordt vs. Goldstein.	230—Sohr vs. McCormack.
110—Same vs. Same.	231—Same vs. Same.
139—Joly vs. Lacombe.	232—Same vs. Same.
176—Weinnes vs. Weinnes.	268—Brodt vs. Scott.
180—The People's Bank vs. Holmes, &c.	280—Bradhurst vs. Townsend.
	282—Hexter vs. Knox.
	283—Fay vs. Farley.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on—No. 21—Mitchell vs. Read. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned until noon, Nov. 15.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1151—Durfo, &c., vs. Jordan, &c.	981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
1853—Crowell vs. Guion, &c.	1437—Lowenstein vs. Lowenthal.
2483—Gibney, &c., vs. Roach.	1761—Bauer et al. vs. Bauer.
1443—Reilly vs. Reynolds.	1359—Pollon vs. Volkening et al.
1625—Southard, &c., vs. Walsh.	3441—Sachersdorf vs. The Mayor, &c.
1133—Ashbuhs vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	1401—Rossman et al. vs. Mahon et al.
363—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al., &c.	1835—Am. Nat. L. & T. Co. vs. Willard.
343—Muller et al. vs. Bettiser.	831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp. & T. Nat. Bank.	3503—Fellows et al. vs. The Mayor.
323—Ross et al. vs. Mordecai et al.	3377—Sardina vs. Blanc et al.
1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.	693—Cushman et al. vs. Brandreth.
1695—Fricke vs. Busch.	1247—Sun P. & P. Ass. vs. Tribune Ass.
243½—Neuman vs. Goddard.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Monell, C. J. and Sedgwick, J.

No.	No.
52—Peck, &c. vs. Cohen.	55—Willner vs. Morrell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
297—Bredie vs. O'Brien, &c.	805—Jury vs. Farley et al.
1309—Philipsen vs. Conner, &c.	787—Sun P. & P. Ass. vs. Tribune Ass.
769—Glanberg vs. Farley et al.	765—Burnham et al. vs. Brennan, &c.
1781—White vs. Mealio et al.	673—Brassington vs. Brennan, &c.
1529—O'Sullivan vs. O'Roberts.	741—Starin vs. Kelly.
855—N. Y. Guar. & In. Co. vs. Gleason.	725—Muckfeld vs. Lippman.
1419—McParlan, &c., vs. McParlan et al.	823—Ryerson vs. Judson.
	827—Harrington vs. Beach.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
384—Homberg vs. Ismay.	534—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. Co.
1332—Suebly vs. Conner, &c.	838—Carpenter vs. Cushman.
594—Koehler vs. Brennan, &c.	898—Gillotte vs. Jackson et al.
1484—Carrere vs. The Mayor, &c.	854—Banning vs. Banning S. & B. Co.
938—Campbell vs. Conner, &c.	862—N. Y. & R. G. Co. vs. Nolan et al.
696—Stafford P. Co. vs. Monheimer.	454—McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.
876—Palmer vs. Humphreys S. H. M. Co.	870—May et al. vs. Ruidskopf et al.
890—Morehouse et al. vs. Yeager.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
14—Fairchild vs. Lynch.	15—Garret vs. Rogers.
33—Smith vs. Toner.	46—Garret et al. vs. Crowley.
43—Nitckle vs. Neill et al.	23—Palmer vs. H.S. H. Med. Co. et al.
50—Regner vs. Regner.	
51—Duffy vs. Hallack.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1550—Stevenson vs. Millbank.	2516—O'Gorman vs. Kauck.
2635—Kelly vs. Mack.	1580—Schellhammer vs. Mott.
1465—Security Bank vs. Nat. B'k of Rep.	1087—Schwartz vs. Post.
1578—Grosse vs. Dunn.	1551—Poillon vs. Lichenstein.
1569—Painter vs. Garsen.	649—Orasto vs. Frey.
1434—Hammerstein vs. Morgan.	1115—Weed vs. Burt.
1264—Georget vs. Park.	1650—Friedlander vs. The Mayor.
1577—Green vs. Barmore.	2798—Phelps vs. King, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Daly, C. J., Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
7—Schott vs. Wright.	232—Weber vs. The Mayor, &c.
28—The People ex rel. Hull vs. Lee.	233—— vs. ——.
29—Fellows vs. Cook.	140—Trautman vs. Connelly.
56—Willard vs. Peck, Jr.	143—O'Donnell vs. Walsh et al.
219—Huller vs. Wagner.	146—Hogan, &c., vs. O'Dea.
3—Matter of Colah.	147—Wileys vs. Brinker et al.
46—Gifford vs. Waters et al.	149—Smith vs. Epstein.
9—Agate vs. Lowenstein et al.	150—Same vs. Same.
49—— vs. ——.	151—Coughlin vs. Henschel.
82—Baxter et al. vs. Cumming.	154—Faber vs. Connor, &c.
223—Utter vs. Forty-second St. and Grand St. Ferry Railroad Co.	156—Murphy vs. Karlo.
	157—Leach vs. Meehan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4877—Burden vs. Wood.	3541—Drennan vs. Arfinan.
4960—Polhemus vs. Erie P. Con.	3544—Sullivan vs. Doerbecker.
5648—Woodhull vs. Gatgen.	3546—Geck vs. Martin.
5688—Phyfe vs. The Mayor, &c.	3547—Lowell vs. Dresmond et al.
3537—Walsh vs. Berry et al.	3548—Stimpson vs. Berenstock et al.
3538—Brewster vs. Berry et al.	3549—Levy vs. Gerhardt et al.
3539—Madden vs. Berry et al.	3550—Kaul vs. Ketcham, &c.
3540—Seymour vs. Berry et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5322—Murphy vs. Powell.	5137—Demilt et al. vs. Brown.
3471—N. Y. & Y. Fire Ins. Co. vs. McClave.	5376—Mapes vs. Marston et al.
3499—Krause vs. Cohen, &c.	1863—Dray vs. Sterrian.
3506—Shutt vs. Snow.	3059—Walters vs. Dodd.
3867—Connor vs. Doyle.	3094—Raphael vs. Mason.
4858—Le Baron vs. Wilcox.	4773—Milbank et al. vs. McDonough.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1675—Wilson vs. Snyder, Jr., &c.	5436—Bassford vs. Topping et al.
4483—Beecher vs. Nicoll.	5643—Comerford vs. Borst.
2333—Finn vs. Keenan.	5356—Coggeshall vs. Malone.
5254—Taylor vs. Gilbert et al.	5314—Rinnef et al. vs. Schaaf.
5155—Sidenberg et al. vs. Lichtenstein.	5214—Dux vs. Brennan.
4239—Delisle et al. vs. Badt.	5402—Finley vs. McEvoy.
4583—U. S. Bank of P., Penn., vs. Mallory et al.	2950—Simmons vs. Ehrlich.
	244—Fellows vs. Randel et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Andrew Gilligan, (continued) burglary.
Michael Burns, robbery.
Charles Shomaker, William Powers, robbery.
Robert Mullen, felonious assault and battery.
William Gleason, felonious assault and battery.
John E. Owens, mayhem.
Matthew Ryan, burglary.
James Gibbs, burglary.
Joseph Costello, Reddy Brewer, burglary.
William Degnan, burglary.
James Burns, burglary.
Daniel McKenna, Charles Scott, burglary.
James W. Buchanan, grand larceny.
Thomas McCormack, grand larceny.
Simon Abrams, grand larceny.
William Freeman, grand larceny.
Frederick A. Brady, forgery.
John P. Beard, James Wood, false pretenses.
Carl Kreutzen, petit larceny.
George Williams, petit larceny.
Charles Tack, gambling.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 N.W.C.C.g.bds. 87⅜
10,000 D. of Col.3.65s. 69⅜
10,000 Un.Pacific 1st.103¼
1,000 C.C. & I. C.1st. 50
800 Pacific Mail....... 38⅝
100 do.......c. 38⅝
500 do........ 38½
100 do........ 38⅝
400 do........ 38½
600 do........ 38⅝
700 do........ 38¼
3100 do........ 38⅜
1100 Western Union. 76⅜
7 do........ 76⅜
400 Rock Island.....104
400 Pacific R. of Mo.. 11
100 do......s3. 10⅞
100 do......c. 11⅛
1100 Erie Railway.... 17⅜
100 do......b3. 17⅛
325 N. Y. C. & Hud..104⅛
130 do........104⅛
200 St. Paul........ 35½
100 do......s3. 35⅜
100 St. Paul Pref..... 64
100 do........ 63⅞
100 Michigan Central. 65
100 do......b3. 65
100 do........ 64½
50 do........ 64¾
100 Ohio & Miss.s3. 16⅝
100 St. L. K. C. & N.Pf. 27
2500 Lake Shore...... 62⅜
1600 do........ 62¼
1000 do........ 62⅛
2000 do......s3. 62
1300 do........ 61⅞
2200 do........ 62
300 do......b3. 62⅛
800 do........ 62
900 Union Pacific.... 66½
200 do........ 66⅜
200 do......c. 66¾
300 do........ 66⅝
200 Northwestern.... 38½
1100 do........ 38⅝
500 do......b3. 38⅜
100 do........ 38½
400 do........ 38⅜
100 do......s3. 38¼
200 do........ 38⅜
100 do......b30. 38⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......118⅞
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N...b. c.118⅞
22,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......120⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Reg.......115½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$22,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 47
4,000 Tenn.6s,new. 46
2,000 Tenn. 6s,N.S. 45½
10,000 do........ 45¾
2,000 D. of C.3-65s. 69⅜
10,000 do....b.c. 69¾
2,000 Lehigh & W. B. Consol..... 95¾
5,000 Chic.& N.W'n Con.cou.G.B. 87⅝
2,000 C.& N.W.Con. 96
5,000 M. & Es. bs.of 1900.......102
5,000 Morris & Es. 7s of '71.....105
2,000 Erie 1st.......103½
500 M. & Es.2d...107½
2,000 Mich. So. 2d.100¾
1,000 L. S. C. C.1st.103
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st.......112
3,000 C.,P. & A.,old.103
10,000 Har. 1st7s,C.111¼
4,000 Mich. Cen.7s.101¼
1,000 Ohio & M.2d. 66¾
5,000 do........ 67
14,000 Un. Pac. 1st.103¼
1,000 U. P. 7s,L.G.. 97¾
2,000 Cleve. & Tol. S. F. Bonds..108
3,000 N.J.Cen.1st,C.106⅛
12,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st. 50
3,000 Tol. & W.1st. 78½
5,000 W. U.Tel.cou. 1900.........98⅛
3,000 C.Pac.1st,San Joaq'n B.b.c. 86¼
1,000 Bur.,C.R.&M. 1st......... 37
4,000 do........ 36
10,000 Cleve.&Pitts. Con. S. F....105¼
1,000 A.&T.H.2d.Pf. 36
10 Ninth Nat Bank.. 80
5 Am. Exchange B.116
700 W'n Un. Tel.b.c.. 76⅜
100 do.....s5. 76⅜
700 do.....s3. 76⅜
100 do.....s3. 76⅜
3500 do........ 76¾
100 Michigan Cen.... 64⅞
200 do....b.c. 64¾
100 do........ 64⅝
100 do........ 74¾
100 do........ 64⅞
600 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c. 38⅛
1200 do........ 38⅜
800 do........ 38¼
1500 do.....b3. 38¼
100 do........ 38⅛
200 do.....s5. 38¼
100 do.....b3. 38⅜
100 do.....s3. 38⅛
700 do........ 38¼
100 do.....s3. 38¼
5 Adams Ex....b.c.102
500 Erie R'way.b.c.s3. 17⅜
100 do........ 17¼
100 do........ 17⅜
200 Panama..........134
100 Un. Pacific....b.c. 66⅜
200 do........ 66⅛
100 do........ 65⅞
100 do........ 65¾
100 C. & P. guar....b.c. 90½
10 do........ 90¼
300 L. S. & M. S.b.c.s3. 62
300 do........ 61⅞
300 do........ 61⅞
1900 do.....s3. 61¾
300 do........ 61⅞
100 do.....b3. 61⅞
200 do.....c. 61⅝
1000 do........ 61¾
900 do........ 61½
100 do.....s5. 61½
300 do........ 61⅝
2200 do.....s3. 61½
100 do........ 61⅝
100 Chi.&N.W...b.c.s3. 38⅜
500 do........ 38⅜
400 do........ 38¼
300 do........ 38¼
200 do.....c. 38¼
50 Cen. R.of N.J.b.c.104½
20 do.....c.104½
105 C., C., C. & I....b.c. 58½
7 do........ 59
100 Chic. & R. I....b.c.104⅛
300 Chi., M.& St.P.b.c. 35⅛
200 do.....b3. 35½
100 C.M.&S.P.P.b.c.b3. 64⅝
200 do........ 64⅜
100 Tol., W.&W'n.b.c. 6
29 Del., L. & W'n b.c.118¼
20 Morris & Es..b.c.103½
30 do........103⅛
120 do........103⅛
8 Chic., B. & Q.b.c.112
100 S.L. K.C.&N.P.b.c. 27
50 Warren............100
200 St. L., I.M.& So.b.c. 14¾
50 Chic. & alt.Pf.b.c.105
100 P. R. of Mo..b.c.s3. 11½
100 do........ 11⅝
200 do........ 11⅜
300 do........ 11⅝
200 do........ 11⅞
500 do........ 12
200 do.....s3. 12
100 do........ 12
600 do........ 12¼
200 do........ 12½
100 do........ 12⅝
1300 do........ 12⅝
700 do........ 12⅞
1100 do........ 13
100 do.....b3. 12⅞
500 do........ 12⅞
100 do........ 12¾
500 do........ 12⅝
300 do........ 13
200 do........ 12¾
100 do........ 12½
750 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 16¾
100 do.....s3. 16¾
100 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 31¾
100 do.....b.c. 33

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 69¾
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 87½
100 Union Pacific..... 65⅞
1500 West. Union...... 76½
100 do.....s10. 76⅜
500 do........ 76⅜
100 do.....s3. 76¼
100 do.....s3. 76⅜
100 do........ 76½
200 do........ 76½
100 do.....s3. 76½
200 do.....b3. 76⅝
800 do........ 76⅝
100 Pacific Mail...... 38⅝
100 do.....b3. 38½
200 Del., Lack. & W.. 118⅜
10 Morris & Essex.. 103½
100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 12⅝
500 do........ 12⅝
300 do........ 12½
100 do........ 12¼
100 Lake Shore........ 61⅝
100 do.....b3. 61⅜
500 do.....s3. 61⅜
500 do........ 61¾
600 do........ 61⅝
400 do.....s3. 61⅝
100 do........ 61⅝
1100 do.....b3. 61⅞
100 do........ 61⅞
1600 do........ 62
600 do........ 62⅛
400 Mich. Central...... 64⅞
300 do........ 65
115 Illinois Central... 91¼
200 do.....s60. 91
100 North-western..... 38⅜
200 St. Paul.......... 35⅜
300 St. Paul Pref..... 64¼
100 do.....s3. 64⅜
200 do........ 64⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—2 O'CLOCK P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.......s3.122⅛
$10,000 U. S. 5s, C. '81.115⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 47
4,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San. Jo. B'h. 86⅝
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st..103¼
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 87½
4,000 P.R. of Mo.1st. 79½
2,000 P.R. of Mo.2d. 67
50,000 Mil. & St. P. Consol. S. F. 79
1,000 C.,C.& I. C.1st. 50
3,000 do.....b3. 50
5,000 N. J. C.1st C.106⅛
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.101½
10,000 do........101¼
5,000 do........101⅜
1,000 C., R. I. & Pac. 6s, S. F. b.c.100
5,000 C. & R. I. & Pac. 7s.......109¾
1,000 North Mo. 1st. 90¼
17,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.111¼
10,000 Wes. Un. Tel. Coup., 1900. 98¼
1,000 L. S. C. 1st, C.103
2,000 H.& St.Jo 8s,C. 77½
2,000 Lou.& N.C.,'98. 82½
4,000 Chic. & N.W.C. C. G. bs.b.c. 87⅝
100 Del. & H.C.Co.b.c.120⅞
1000 W. Un. T.b.c.b3. 76⅜
1700 do........ 76⅜
300 do.....s3. 76⅜
600 do........ 76½
300 do.....b3. 76⅜
300 do........ 76¾
5 American Ex.... 57⅞
100 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 38⅜
300 do........ 38⅝
200 do.....b3. 38⅜
400 do........ 38½
300 Erie R.b.c....b3. 17¼
100 do.....s10. 17½
700 do........ 17½
100 do.....b3. 17⅝
100 do.....s3. 17⅝
100 Mich. Cen....b.c. 65¼
100 do........ 65¼
200 do........ 65⅜
144 do........ 65⅝
100 do........ 65⅜
20 Harlem......b.c.132½
100 Un. Pacific..b.c. 66¼
100 do.....b30. 66½
100 do........ 66½
100 Ill. Central...s60. 91
1700 L. S. & M.S.b.c. 62⅛
400 do.....c. 62
1500 do........ 62
500 do.....s3. 61⅞
100 do........ 61⅞
2500 do........ 62
200 do.....s3. 62
200 do........ 62
2000 do.....b8. 62⅛
1700 do........ 62¼
100 Clev.& P.G.b.c.s3. 90¼
100 C. & N.W.b. c.s10. 38¼
100 do.....b3. 38⅜
300 do........ 38⅜
100 do.....b3. 38⅜
200 do........ 38⅜
600 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.b3. 53
100 Cen. R. of N. J...104
16 do........104⅜
500 C. & R. I..b.c.b3.104¼
100 do........104⅛
100 Del., L. & W.b.c.118⅛
200 C., C. & I. C.b. c. 5¼
100 do........ 5¼
400 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 35⅛
300 do........ 35⅜
300 do........ 35⅝
500 do........ 35⅜
300 do........ 35⅝
200 do........ 35¾
1300 C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c 64⅛
100 do........ 64⅜
100 do.....b3. 64⅜
300 H. & St.Jo.b.c.b3. 20½
300 do........ 21
200 do........ 20¾
100 do........ 21
100 H.& St. Jo. Pf.b.c. 23
100 do........ 23¼
100 do........ 23¼
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 12½
200 do........ 12⅝
225 do........ 12¼
20 Mor. & E..b.c.s3.103½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 L. S. Reg. 1st.102
5,000 N. W., C. C. G. Bonds.......87⅜
800 Western Union.. 76⅞
200 do........ 76¾
100 do........ 76⅝
100 W. Fargo Ex. b2. 79
100 Pacific Mail..... 38⅛
200 do........ 38⅜
600 do........ 38½
300 do........ 38⅝
200 Mich. Cen....b3. 66
100 do........ 66
100 do.....s60. 65½
100 do........ 66⅛
100 do........ 66¼
100 Pittsburg......... 90½
100 Lake Shore....b3. 62⅜
500 do.....s3. 62¼
900 do........ 62¼
100 do.....b3. 62⅜
1200 do........ 62¼
2500 do........ 62¼
100 do.....s3. 62⅛
1700 do........ 62⅛
1000 do.....s3. 62
500 do........ 62
100 Northwest'n..s3. 38⅜
200 do........ 38⅜
200 do........ 38¼
100 do........ 38⅜
1000 do........ 38⅜
100 N. W. Pref....b3. 53
400 R. Island......b3.104¼
300 St. Paul........ 35⅛
100 do.....b3. 35½
200 Tol. & Wabash... 6
10 Morris & Essex..103⅛
100 Ohio & Miss..b3. 16⅞
600 do........ 16⅞
1200 do.....b3. 17
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 21
100 do.....b.b3. 21
110 do........ 20¾
200 do........ 20½
100 do........ 20⅞
200 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 23
40 Chic., B. & Q.....112½
100 C., C. & I. C..... 5¼
300 Pacific R. of Mo.. 12½
300 Erie Railway.... 17⅛
100 do.....b3. 17½
300 Harlem............133

TUESDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

The business at the Stock Exchange to-day was rather dull, the transactions amounting to only 117,000 shares. The most active stocks were Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Union, North-western, and Missouri Pacific. The last named was strong, and advanced to 13, the improvement being owing to active buying following the report, which proved to be well founded, that the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, the lessee, had surrendered the road to the stock-holders, and that Mr. Andrew Pierce, late President of the Missouri Pacific, had been made General Manager. Lake Shore fluctuated between 61⅜ and 62⅜, and closed at 62. Pacific Mail declined from 38⅝ to 38⅛, but subsequently recovered the decline, and closed at the highest point of the day. The extremes for North-western were 38¼ and 38⅝, and the closing quotation 38⅝. Western Union advanced to 76⅞, and closed at a slight reaction. After Missouri Pacific the greatest advance was in Michigan Central, which rose from 64½ to 66¼. Union Pacific sold up to 66⅞, and closed at 66¼. The general market in the late dealings was firm in tone.

There was no perceptible change in the money market to-day, the offerings having been in excess of the demand. The rates for call loans ranged from 2½ to 3½ per cent. at the Stock Exchange, with most of the business at 3@3½ per cent. The demand for currency from the West and South for crop purposes continues moderate, but the banks have an abundance of capital, for which no better employment could be found. Discounts are quoted from 6 to 7 per cent. for prime names, with exceptions at 5½ per cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $500,000.

The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of £60,000 bullion from the Bank of England, on balance, to-day. The London market for securities was firmer for United States bonds, which closed about ⅛ ₽ cent. higher than yesterday. Consols advanced to 94⅛@94¼ for money, and to 94¼@94⅜ for the account, but subsequently reacted ⅛ ₽ cent. The sterling exchange market was strong early in the day, and there was a further advance by the leading drawers, from $4 80½ to $4 82 for long, and from $4 86½ to $4 87½ for demand sterling. Actual business was at slight concessions until late in the day, when the change of affairs in the Gold Room weakened the market slightly, and business closed at $4 81@$4 81½ for long, and at $4 86½ for sight bills. Gold opened weak, and soon declined from 114⅝ to 114⅜ on a comparatively small business; but in the afternoon the warlike rumors from Europe in regard to the Eastern question started a demand from the "shorts" to cover, and the price advanced to 115, closing at a reaction to 114¾@114⅞. There was a better borrowing demand for gold during the afternoon, and loans were reported as high as 1-64 ₽ cent. ₽ diem, against 1@2 ₽ cent. paid to have balances carried early in the day.

Government bonds were influenced by the course of gold. Prices declined slightly at the opening, but the market was firm at the close. There was a well distributed business in railroad mortgages, the market being firm in tone and prices generally higher. The leading and well-established issues are taken with great freedom, especially as the outlook for traffic during the Winter months is favorable. The scarcity of and high prices for Government bonds also direct the attention of capitalists to the railroad mortgages and stimulate the demand for this class of securities. Harlem coupon Firsts sold at 111¼, Milwaukee and St. Paul Firsts at 112, do. consolidated Sinking Fund at 79, Chicago and North-western Consolidated at 96, do. gold coupon at 87⅝@87¾, and Michigan Central 7s at 101¼@101½. The Pacifics sold at 103¼ for Union Firsts, and at 87½ for Sinking Funds. State bonds were dull except for District of Columbia 3-65s and Tenessees. The former were steady at 69¾, and the latter weak and ¼@½ ₽ cent. lower.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 8.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	114⅜	114
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	116	115⅝
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	115	115
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	121	120¾
Bills on London	$4 80	$4 81@$4 81½
New-York Central	104¼	104¼
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	104¼
Pacific Mail	38⅝	38⅝
St. Paul Common	35⅜	35½
St. Paul Preferred	64⅛	64⅜
Western Union	76⅜	76⅞
Union Pacific	64½	66¼
Lake Shore	62	62¼
Toledo and Wabash	6	6
North-western Common	38½	38½
North-western Preferred	52¾	52⅞
Del., Lack. and Western	118¼	118⅜
New-Jersey Central	104⅞	104
Panama	137	137
Erie	17½	17½
Ohio and Mississippi	16⅝	17
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅛	5¼
Harlem	133	133

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104½	104¼	455
Harlem	133	133	320
Erie	17⅝	17⅜	3,600
Lake Shore	62⅜	61⅜	44,300
Wabash	6	6	385
North-western	38⅝	38¼	7,100
North-western Preferred	53	52⅞	700
Rock Island	104¼	104	1,500
Morris and Essex	103½	103⅛	216
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35¾	35⅛	3,400
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	64⅛	63⅞	2,600
Pittsburg	90½	90½	210
Del., Lack. and Western	118⅜	118⅛	300
New-Jersey Central	104	104	186
Michigan Central	66¼	64½	2,894
Illinois Central	91¼	91¼	415
Union Pacific	66⅞	65¾	2,500
Delaware and Hudson Canal	120⅞	120⅞	150
C., C. and Indiana Central	5¼	5¼	400
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21	20½	1,700
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.	23½	23	500
Ohio and Mississippi	17	16⅝	2,950
Missouri Pacific	13	11	10,625
Panama	134½	134	200
Western Union	76⅞	76⅜	14,700
Pacific Mail	38⅝	38⅛	14,100
Iron Mountain	14¾	14¾	200
St. L. K. C. and N. Pref.	27	27	200
Total sales			116,911

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1875.

Gold receipts	$717,768 18
Gold payments	726,570 40
Gold balance	41,596,225 57
Currency receipts	2,116,023 12
Currency payments	2,330,304 20
Currency balance	53,117,014 53
Customs	379,000 00

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date are $5,815,233, against $5,161,241 for the corresponding week of 1874, and $7,229,723 of 1873. The total exports of produce from the port since Jan. 1 this year amount to $217,311,227, against $250,792,839 for the corresponding period of 1874, and $257,589,197 of 1873.

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	123⅝	124
United States 6s, 1881, registered	120⅝	120¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122	122⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered	114½	115
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupons	114½	115
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	114½	115
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons	114½	115
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115⅜	116
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	115¾	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	118⅜	119
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coupons	118⅞	119
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	120½	120¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	120⅝	120¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	120¾	121
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	120¾	121¼
United States 10-40s, registered	115½	115¾
United States 10-40s, coupons	116⅝	117
United States 5s, 1881, registered	115⅜	115⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	115½	115⅝

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $81,000 for interest, and $193,000 for called bonds.

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$67,236,045
Currency balances	3,813,128
Gold exchanges	2,615,868
Gold balances	452,778

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$48,911,000
Gold balances	1,197,544
Currency balances	1,452,071

And the following for City bank shares:

America	152½	Grocers	100
American Exchange	116	Import. & Traders'	199
Central National	101½	Mercantile	105
Chatham	135	Merchants	123
Chemical	1,690	New-York	131
City	300½	N.Y. Nat. Exchange	101
Commerce	124	Ninth National	80
Corn Exchange	132½	Park	139
First National	200	Phoenix	100
Fourth National	96	St. Nicholas	103
Gallatin National	130	Union	140
Gold Exchange	122		

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 9—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 2½ ₽ cent. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 103½; 1867s, 108½; 10-40s, 104⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 15⅝.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £60,000. Consols for money, 94⅛; for the account, 94 3-16.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 1-16 for money, and 94 3-16 for the account.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier but not quotably lower; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 6,700 bales, of which 600 bales were American. Cotton, to arrive, weaker; sellers at last night's prices. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 16,000 quarters, of which 9,000 quarters were American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive dull and easier; sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, February and March delivery, at 6 11-16d.; do., Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, at 6¾d. Provisions—Bacon—The market is bare of both Long and Short Clear Middles; Beef, 57s. 6d. ₽ tierce for new Prime Mess; Lard, 59s. ₽ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull, except for Corn, which is firmer. Corn, 31s. 6d.@31s. 9d. ₽ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 10s. 9d.@11s. 1d. ₽ cental for average California White; 11s. 2d.@11s. 6d. for Club do., and 9s. 3d.@9s. 9d. for Red Western Spring.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 4,600 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet, but unchanged. Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, at 6⅝d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6 13-16d.

LONDON, Nov. 9—Evening.—Linseed-oil, 25s. 6d. ₽ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 23s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls	886	Hides, No	1,364
Bees wax, pkgs	3	Lead, pigs	640
Broom-corn, bales	62	Leather, sides	65,089
Cotton, bales	2,085	Rice, pkgs	112
Flour, bbls	16,165	Beef, pkgs	431
Meal, bbls	206	Pork, pkgs	61
Meal, bags	908	Cut-meats, pkgs	833
Wheat, bushels	274,249	Lard, tcs	936
Corn, bushels	31,800	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,516
Oats, bushels	85,109	Butter, pkgs	4,653
Malt, bushels	1,860	Cheese, pkgs	6,161
Barley, bushels	20,700	Starch, pkgs	1,724
Peas, bushels	900	Spelter, pcs	600
Copper, bbls	83	Stearine, pkgs	60
Copper, cakes	164	Tallow, pkgs	163
Buckw't Flour, bags	447	Tobacco, hhds	181
Dried Fruit, pkgs	48	Tobacco, pkgs	305
Eggs, bbls	1,670	Wool, bales	209
Hops, bales	1,171	Whisky, bbls	471

COFFEE—Rio has been sparingly sought after, and generally quoted weak at the reduced figures given in our last. Sales, 5,000 bags by the Traveler, at Baltimore, on private terms. Rather more inquiry has been noted for other kinds at about previous quotations, especially for Maracaibo, of which 4,000 bags on private terms....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17½c.@18c.; fair, 19c.@19¼c.; good, 19½c.@19¾c.; prime, 20c.@20¼c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¼c.@20¼c., gold; Santos, fair to good, invoices, 18½c.@20c.; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@21½c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19½c.@21c.; San Domingo, 18c.@18½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted weak for early delivery, on a dull market. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 931 bales, (of which 450 bales were on last evening,) including 531 bales to spinners, and 400 bales for export....For forward delivery business has been more active, but at a shade lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 25,100 bales, (of which 7,400 bales were on last evening, and 17,700 bales to-day,) with 1,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 13 7-32c.@13¼c.; December, 13 3-32c.@13⅛c.; January, 13 3-16c.@13 7-32c.; February, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; March, 13⅜c.@13 17-32c.; April, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; May, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; June, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; July, 14 3-16c.@14¼c.; August, 14 11-32c.@14 13-32c. ⅌ lb., showing a decline of 1-32c.@1-16c. ⅌ lb. on all options except August, which is unchanged. The receipts at this port since our last have been 2,085 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 22,576 bales, against 29,840 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 78,962 bales, against 87,502 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 982,777 bales, against 879,171 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days') to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 30,792 bales; to the Continent, 12,875 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 83,305 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 492,059 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—More animation has been noted in State and Western Flour. Shipping Extras have been offered more freely, and quoted generally 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. lower, for prompt and forward delivery, leading to a fairly active movement, chiefly on the basis of $5 50@$5 60 for lines. Superfine and No. 2 Flour attracted more attention, in part for the provincial markets, and the better qualities were quoted steady. Trade and Family Extras were generally quiet, the dealings having been almost wholly in small job lots, with prices, in most instances, quoted easier. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,400 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $4@$6 25; very inferior to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 75, mainly at $4 50@$4 75; very poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 40, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35; inferior to very choice Extra State, $5 35@$5 65, mainly at $5 50@$5 60; very choice to fancy do., $5 65@$6 15; City Mills Extra, $5 40@$7 35, chiefly at $6 10@$6 50; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 35@$5 65, mainly at $5 50@$5 60, in lines; round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$6 65 for small lots and lines, mostly at $5 50; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $5 70@$7 50, and patent at $6 75@$9 50. Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 90@$7 50; fair to very choice Western and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $6@$7 75; Western White do., Extras, $6 10@$8 75; St. Louis Extras, $6 15@$8 75, the latter rate for choice; Extra Genesee, $6 25@$7 25 ⅌ bbl....Included in the sales have been 9,100 bbls. shipping Extras, on the basis of our quotations, of which were 3,700 bbls. City Mills, for early delivery, at quoted figures; and 3,000 bbls. Extra State, December delivery, at $5 50 ⅌ bbl....A light jobbing trade has been reported in Southern Flour, prices of which have been quoted weaker and somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 35 for Superfine, $5 40@$6 85 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been very slow of sale, especially in anything like full lots; prices nominally unchanged, the range having been from $4 35@$5 35 for poor Fine to choice Superfine, and $5 40@$5 60 for very fancy Superfine. Sales, 270 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 30 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been more active within the range of from $3 30@$3 85 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 25@$4 00 for Jersey and Pennsylvania; $3 80@$3 85 for Golden Ear, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, from dock or delivered. Sales have been reported of 2,550 bbls., including 1,600 bbls. Yellow Western at $3 50@$3 75, 500 bbls. White do. on private terms, quoted at $3 40@$3 50 for average lots, and 450 bbls. Brandywine at $4, delivered....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 30@$1 75, with the main dealings in common at $1 30@$1 33 ⅌ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour, $2 40@$2 75 ⅌ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Prime to choice Spring Wheat has been offered sparingly, and generally quoted 2c. a bushel higher, thus checking operations, though a good demand has been noted, partly for milling purposes. Winter Wheat has been more freely dealt in, in good part by local millers, with the better qualities quoted steadier. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 147,000 bushels, at $1 35 for prime old No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, for milling, (with up to $1 38@$1 40 asked for prime to choice new, afloat;) $1 45 for extra choice old No. 1 Minnesota do.; $1 32 for prime new No. 2 Milwaukee do., afloat, (8,000 bushels,) with at the close $1 31 freely bid, and up $1 33@$1 34 asked; $1 30 for old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring in store; (3,000 bushels for milling;) $1 28 for choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 25@$1 33 for soft Minnesota Spring, ungraded, mainly at the lower rate; $1 14@$1 15 for fair No. 3 Chicago Spring; $1 04@$1 10 for rejected and inferior Spring, mostly at $1 04 for rejected Chicago, in store; $1 43 for new White Genesee, in store; (2,000 bushels, for milling;) $1 40 for new No. 1 White Michigan, afloat, for milling; $1 45 for strictly prime old Amber Michigan, in store, (5,000 bushels, for milling;) $1 15@$1 17 for soft Red Southern afloat, and $1 10@$1 15 for new Red Western, car lots....Corn has been in light supply for prompt delivery, and again quoted a shade firmer, on a moderately active inquiry, in part for home trade account. The dealings have been in good part in good to prime Mixed Western, in store. Sales have been reported of 121,000 bushels at 76c.@76½c. for sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat; 74c.@75c. for do., in store; 75c.@75½c. for steamer do. do., afloat; 77c.@77½c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western; 72c.@74c. for Unsound and Soft Mixed Western. And for forward delivery, 10,000 bushels prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, last half of November at 76c....Rye wanted on the basis of 90c. for prime State, which was scarce....Barley dull and heavy; 6,500 bushels Canada West reported sold, part at $1 12 for good ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt quiet at about previous quotations; 6,000 bushels Canada sold on private terms....Canada Peas steady and in fair demand on export account, with sales reported of 12,000 bushels, in bond, free on board, at Oswego, at equal to $1 05, delivered, here....Oats have again advanced fully 1c. ⅌ bushel, with a good demand noted on local trade account, especially for strictly prime Mixed Western, which were in very light stock. Sales have been reported 61,000 bushels at 51c. for strictly prime Mixed Chicago, (5,000 bushels) afloat; 50c. for prime Mixed Milwaukee in store, (3,500 bushels); 50c. for about fair ordinary White Western; 48c. for poor do., do., (Iowa, 5 car loads); 52½c.@53c. for White State, from track; and 46c.@50c. for Mixed do., (the lower rate for 4,600 bushels poor....Feed, dull and heavy, within yesterday's range....Hay and Straw essentially as last quoted.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been inactive at former prices. Linseed has been held quite confidently, with a moderate inquiry noted. Lard in request, and held with a fair show of firmness. Menhaden and Cotton-seed comparatively quiet. Most other kinds dull....We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 72c.@75c.; Bleached do., 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 48@$1 50; Unbleached Sperm, $1 77½@$1 80; Bleached Sperm, $1 82½@$1 85; Lard-oil, $1@$1 08 for fair to strictly prime, and 85c.@95c. for No. 1; Red Oil, 65c.@70c.; Saponified do., 65c.; Linseed-oil, 58c.@59c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 20@$1 25, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 41c.@45c.; Bleached do., 52½c.@55c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 50c.@52½c.; Yellow do., 58c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 62½c.@65c., and White, 65c.@67½c.; Paraffine, 23c.@27c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.@9c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@95c.; Cod, 55c.@65c.; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 15; Rape-seed Oil, 95c.@$1; Cocoa-nut, 11c.@13½c.; Tanners' Oil, 37c.@39c....At New-Bedford, sales were made of 200 bbls. Crude Sperm, inferior for manufacturing; 1,000 bbls. Humpback, and 75 bbls. Northern Crude Whale, also for manufacturing, on private terms.

PROVISIONS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Mess Pork, for early delivery but at lower prices. Other kinds dull. Sales, for early delivery, of 200 bbls. Western Mess at $22 75; Prime Mess quoted at $19@$19 50, and Extra Prime at $16@$16 50 ⅌ bbl....Business for forward delivery has been quite dull, and values, in most instances, nominal; sales of 250 bbls. Western Mess, seller the remainder of year, at $20 60, with January and February options quoted at $19 50 bid, and $20 asked....Dressed Hogs in less demand, with City at 9½c.@10¼c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been rather more active, but weaker and irregular in price, with sales reported of 30,000 lb. Rib Bellies, in bulk, at 12½c.@13c.; and sundry job lots of City bulk stock within our range....We quote Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.@9⅝c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10½c.@11c.; Pickled Hams at 13½c.@13¾c.; Smoked Hams at 15½c.@16c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12½c.@13c.; Clear Bellies, in bxs., at 13½c.@14½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., December and January options, nominal at 8¼c.@8½c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., nominal....Bacon has been in less request and quoted lower, with City Long Clear at 13c.@13¼c.; Western Long Clear quoted at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Western Long and Short Clear, for January, at 11c. asked; do., Short Clear, December and January, 11½c.@11⅝c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been in comparatively limited demand and lower in price....Sales reported for early delivery of 100 tcs. Western Steam at 12⅞c. in store, closing at 12⅞c.@13c.; 500 tcs. choice new do. at 12⅞c.@13c.; 250 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12½c.; No. 1 City at 12¼c.; 400 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 13⅜c.; with West India quoted at 12⅞c.; and for forward delivery, sales of Western Steam, 2,000 tcs., seller November, at 12⅞c.; 4,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12⅝c.@12 11-16c., closing at 12 11-16c....Beef has been in moderate request and quoted steady. Sales, 150 bbls. We quote new at $13 for Extra and $12 for Plain Mess; $16 50@$18 for Packet, ⅌ bbl....And Tierce Beef thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $34@$35....Beef Hams in very light demand at $23@$25 for choice to fancy....The finer grades of Butter have been offered sparingly and quoted firm, on a moderate inquiry. Other kinds dull and irregular....We quote at from 25c.@34c. for State, the latter for choice; 16c.@34c. for very common to fancy Western, and 20c.@27c. for Rolls....Cheese has been in quite moderate request on the basis of 11c.@14c. for good to fancy ⅌ lb....Eggs in light demand; quoted at 28c.@32c. for fresh, 18c.@25c. for limed.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately active, with the demand almost wholly for refining purposes at steady prices. Sales to-day 1,667 hhds. and 1,969 bxs., including 1,137 hhds. refining Cuba at 8¼c., 130 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8⅛c., 400 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅞c., 1,639 bxs. do. at 8⅞c., 298 bxs. Clayed at 8c.@8¼c., and 32 bxs. Honduras at 6½c. ⅌ lb....We quote fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do. at 8⅛c.; prime do. at 8 3-16c.@8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¼c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 6⅝c.@7½c.; Molasses sugar, 6¼c.@7½c.; Melado, 3⅝c.@8¼c....Refined Sugars have been in fairly active request, especially for Hards, for export, with Crushed quoted at 11c.; Powdered at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Cut Loaf at 11¼c.@11½c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10c.; Yellow at 8⅞c.@9⅞c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been rather quiet, but quoted steady; export inquiry on a restricted scale; sales 150 hhds. at 7c.@15c. ⅌ lb....Seed Leaf has been moderately active at unchanged prices, with sales reported of 140 cases 1874 Connecticut, part at 8c.; 117 cases 1873 do. at 7c.@9c.; 37 cases 1870 do. at 10c.; 37 cases 1874 Ohio at 7c.; 220 cases 1873 do., part at 8½c.; 344 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 6½c.@7½c.; and 100 cases sundry growths at 7c.@35c. ⅌ lb....Havana dull; 100 bales sold at 85c.@$1 10 ⅌ lb....Havana Tobacco quoted thus: Common, 80c.@85c.; fair to good, 87½c.@90c.; fine, 95c.@$1 05, and Yara, assorted lots, at 85c.@90c. ⅌ lb....Manufactured Tobacco has been in less request, with Black, common to fine, at 17c.@26c.; and Bright, common to fine, at 23c.@50c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 350 bbls. at $1 17 ⅌ gallon, showing a steady market.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been very quiet to-day. Apart from the Grain movement by steam, on berth, for Liverpool and London, rates have shown no important alteration. The offerings of Cotton and Provisions on berth were less urgent. The chartering business was slow and rates were quoted rather weak, though the supply of sail tonnage available in the local market was comparatively limited. Some demand was noted for vessels for Petroleum and Cotton; but tonnage for Grain and Lumber attracted very little attention. Rather more inquiry has been noted for tonnage for the Cuban Sugar trade, but the bids have been unsatisfactory, and negotiations have been making slow progress....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 700 bales Cotton, (reported as of through freight,) on the basis of 7c.@7¼c., for compressed, ⅌ lb.; 64,000 bushels Grain at 7c.@7½c. ⅌ bushel; a few small lots of Bacon at 35s., and Cheese at 40s., and Leather at 70s. ⅌ ton; and 50 bales Drills at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton, measurement. Also, an American schooner, 549 tons, (now here,) with Cotton and Oak Timber (the latter in lower hold) from New-Orleans at $9,500, gold. And a British ship, 1,286 tons, (to arrive from the Provinces,) with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (with option of the Continent,) reported on private terms; quoted as within the range of 9-16d.@11-16d. ⅌ lb....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 6,000 bushels Peas at 8¼d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ⅌ 60 lb....For Glasgow, by sail, 750 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; and, by steam, 150 bbls. Paraffine Wax at 35s. ⅌ ton....For Hull, by steam, 4,500 Staves on private terms; and (for vessel following that now loading) 600 bbls. Sugar at 35s., and 3,000 bxs. Cheese (of through freight) at 45s. ⅌ ton....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 412 tons, with about 2,500 quarters Grain from Philadelphia at 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For the Continent, a Norwegian ship, 763 tons, with about 4,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (reported as chartered a few days since,) at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For the Continent direct, a British bark, 684 tons, with Cotton, from Charleston, reported at ½d. ⅌ lb....For Hamburg, by steam, (forward shipments,) 1,100 tons Lard at the advanced figures of 55s.@60s. ⅌ ton....For Rotterdam, a Dutch bark, 665 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Hayti, an American schooner, hence with general cargo, reported at 75c. ⅌ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,122 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,069 head, or 357 cars—168 cars through consignments, balance on sale here—against 421 cars for the same time last week, a difference in receipts of the week thus far of 64 cars less, and 518 cars for the same week last year; the market was active, and prices of all grades good; shipping Cattle, a fall of ¼c., strong advance on last week's quotations, and a shade off on common stock; the quality was about up to last week; about all good Cattle were disposed of, the supply being hardly equal to the demand; 3,500 head were disposed of for the week thus far; sales of Indiana Steers, ranging from 990 to 1,022 to 1,056 to 1,171 to 1,310 to 1,351 to 1,450 lb., at $4@$4 30@$4 70@$5 00@$5 25@$5 37; Illinois Steers, ranging from 987 to 1,042 to 1,088 to 1,114 to 1,188 to 1,318 lb., at $4 35@$4 50@$4 75@$5 15@$5 25@$5 50; Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,166 to 1,214 to 1,243 to 1,549 to 1,600 lb. at $4 62½@$5 00@$5 25@$7; Texas Steers ranging from 1,009 to 1,027 to 1,058 lb. at $4 20@$4 35@$4 70; Michigan Steers ranging from 962 to 1,000 lb. at $4 37½@$4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,400 head, against 11,200 head for the same time last week, and 8,400 head for the same week last year; the market was fairly active, with a good supply; the quality was fair; the prices for Western Sheep ⅛c.@¼c. off last week's quotations; not sufficient Canada stock disposed of for quotations; the demand was good but the supply light; 4,000 head Sheep were disposed of; sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 99 lb., at $5 12½; 91 lb., at $5; 84 lb., at $4 60; Illinois Sheep, averaging 89 lb., at $4 62½; 90 lb., at $5 62½; Indiana Sheep, ranging from 80 to 89 lb. at $4 37½; Ohio Sheep, ranging from 83 to 85 lb., at $4 50; the yards are comfortably full. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,200 head, against 13,800 head for the same time last week, and 23,700 head for the same week last year; the market was active for Yorkers and light Hogs, and dull and slow for heavy; 3,500 head were disposed of; 7 cars remain unsold, mostly heavy; Yorkers, $7 60@$7 75; heavy Hogs, $7@$7 40.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 9.—The Beef Cattle receipts amount to 1,053 head. The supply of Northern Cattle is somewhat larger than that of last week, with a decrease in receipts from the West. The demand is only fair and the market did not improve sufficiently to cause an advance in prices. Offerings were largely calculated for slaughter. Sales, choice, $10@$10 25; extra, $9@$9 50; first quality, $7 50@$8 50; second quality, $6@$7; third quality, $5@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 10,095 head. Last week's prices for old Sheep were sustained, but fell off ¼c. ⅌ lb. Prime lots of Lambs were wanted, and butchers paid full prices. Sales of Sheep in lots at $2@$3 50; extra, $3 75@$4 87½; Spring Lambs, $5@$6 50.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; quiet but firm, prices generally unchanged; Stockers, $3@$3 75; common to choice shipping, $3 75@$6; Extra do., $6 25@$6 50; shipments, 740 head. Hogs—Receipts, 32,000 head; fairly active; weak; 15c.@20c. lower, with a downward tendency at close; trading mostly at $7 20@$7 30; common to very fair packing, $7@$7 25; good to choice heavy, $7 30@$7 45; light, $7 15@$7 30; Philadelphia, $7 75; shipments, 4,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800 head; in good demand and firm.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 9.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat—Demand active and prices have advanced; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 11; No. 2 do., $1 08⅝, spot or options; No. 3 do. 92¼c.@92½c.; Rejected, 80c. Corn firmer, held higher; No. 2 Mixed, 52½c. bid, spot; 51½c. bid seller November; 47½c. seller the year; Rejected, 51c. Oats very firm, and holders are asking higher rates; No. 2, 31c.@31½c., spot; 30⅞c.@31c., seller November. Barley—Demand good and tending upward; sales at 87c.@88½c., spot; 86¾c.@87c., seller November. Rye dull. Pork—Demand active, and prices have advanced for options; cash sales lower at $20 50, spot; $19 50, seller November; $19 17½@$19 20, seller February. Lard—Demand good at full prices; sales at $12 30@$12 35, spot; $12 20@$12 25, seller November. Bulk Meats in good demand but at lower rates; Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 11¼c.@11½c.; Short Clear Middles, 11⅝c. Whisky—Demand firm and market firm at $1 12. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat firmer at $1 08⅜@$1 08⅞, December. Corn firmer at 51⅜c., November. Oats unchanged. Pork easy at $19 10 the year. Lard unchanged. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 145,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 113,000 bushels Oats, 19,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 63,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 172,500 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 9,800 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 9,800 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels. Canal Shipments for Tidewater—Wheat, 171,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels. Interior points—Wheat, 8,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6c., to New-York. Railroad Freights—Wheat 10c.; Corn, 9½c. to New York. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and firm; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 30. Corn scarce; sales, 12,400 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 64c., to arrive. Oats nominally 40c. for No. 2 Chicago. Rye inactive. Barley quiet; sales, 3,500 bushels Canada at 95c. Pork quiet at $23 50 for heavy new Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. Highwines dull at $1 15½.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—Flour dull, unsettled; little doing. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 56@$1 57, cash; $1 57@$1 58½, November; No. 3 do., $1 28½@$1 30, November. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 47c.@48c., cash; 46½c., November. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 31c.@33c., mostly 32c., cash; 32c., November. Barley dull and lower; prime to choice Minnesota, $1 10@$1 20. Rye dull and lower at 67½c.@68c. Pork lower, with a fair jobbing demand at $22 75. Lard dull; offered at 12⅞c. Bulk Meats and Bacon, only a small jobbing business. Whisky dull at $1 12½. Hogs dull but unchanged. Cattle firmer; good to choice Natives, $5@$6 12½; medium to fair, $3 50@$4 50; Native Cows, $2 40@$3 40; Feeders, $3 75@$4 50; good to choice Texans, $3 50@$4 12½; medium to fair, $2 75@$3 25; common, $2 25@$2 40. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 3,550 head; Cattle, 1,840 head.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet but firm at 61c.@63c. Oats quiet but steady at 38c.@42c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c.@13¼c., as to age. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. Lard—Tierce, 14c.@14¼c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 10. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Cotton quiet; demand fair; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 5,512 bales; gross, 7,785 bales; sales, 5,250 bales; stock, 92,579 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 9.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 1,961 bales; exports coastwise, 2,965 bales; sales, 3,115 bales; stock, 67,831 bales.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9.—Printing Cloths—Standard and Extra 64x64 offered at 4⅝c.@4½c., sixty days, with light business.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 9.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 36½c. Resin quiet at $1 55 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 40.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

With a very fair attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Nov. 9, the following sales were effected:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, one four-story brick building, (renting for $5,000 per year,) with lot 30.8 by 117.2, No. 39 Broad street, west side, between Exchange place and Beaver street, sold for $31,000 to Calvin Stevens.

By H. W. Coates, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, one four-story brick factory and one three-story and basement brick house, with plot 42 by 103.3, on West Thirteenth street, south side, 187 feet east of Sixth avenue, sold for $20,387 to Mellissa C. Taylor, plaintiff in the legal action.

By William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Francis Forbes, Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11 on East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, south side, 253.9 feet east of Fifth avenue, sold for $10,000 to L. J. Simmons, plaintiff.

By Richard V. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, W. G. Nicoll, Esq., Referee, one triangular plot of land, 229.1 by 207.3 by 204.6, located near Sherman Creek and the proposed new parade ground, 12,133 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and 962 feet west of Tenth avenue, being a portion of the old Dyckman estate, sold for $7,100 to Louis Allen.

A. H. Muller & Son offered for sale, at public auction, the five-story brown-stone-front store and dwelling, with lot, 25.9 by 100, No. 174 Second avenue, north-west corner of Eleventh street, which property was knocked down at $35,000, but not sold.

The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale by Lawrence & Co. of four lots on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, west of Fourth avenue, Nov. 16; sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. of a house and lot on Lexington avenue, south of Forty-seventh street, Nov. 17, and sale by William Kennelly of the house and lot No. 42 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, west of Fourth avenue, Nov. 23.

Concerning the sale held in Brooklyn yesterday by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and V. K. Stevenson, Jr., a report as to result will be made to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The public sales noticed for to-day, all at the Exchange, are as noted below, and special attention is called to the class of property to be offered by Mr. Johnson, and the proposed sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of a very desirable residence.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Assignee's sale, under the direction of Matthew J. Keely, Esq., of the following valuable City real estate: One five-story brick house, (renting for $900 per month,) with lot 25 by 74, No. 27 Mulberry street, west side, between Worth and Park streets; two five-story brick houses, (renting for $400 per month,) with lots each 25 by 75, Nos. 327 and 329 Tenth avenue, south-west corner of Fifty-fifth street; one five-story brick house, (renting for $100 per month,) with lot 25 by 50, No. 500 West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 75 feet west of Tenth avenue, in rear of above; four five-story brick houses, (renting for $150 per month apiece,) with lots each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 319, 321, 323, and 325 East Sixtieth street, north side, 275 feet west of First avenue; two four-story brick houses, with lots each 24 by 74, on First avenue, west side, 19.6 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second street; and one four-story brick house, (renting for $75 per month,) on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the first-class four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 25 by 60, with lot 98.9 feet, No. 45 East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 175 feet east of Madison avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 177.6 by 100 by 98.9 by 20 by 78.9 by 80, with improvements, on Second avenue, south-east corner of Twenty-ninth street.

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on East Fifty-seventh street, north side, 100 feet west of Lexington avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, north side, 280 feet east of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.4, on East Seventy-first street, south side, 175 feet east of Second avenue, and four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-second street, north side, 200 feet east of Second avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 18 by 80, on East Fifty-sixth street, south side, 124 feet west of First avenue.

By S. A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 75, No. 975 First avenue, west side, 50.4 feet south of Fifty-fourth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George A. Black, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fourth street, north side, 150 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 13.9 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, north side, 188 feet west of Avenue A.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. S. Isaacs, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100 by 100.8, on East Ninety-second street, north-east corner of Fifth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court partition sale, M. J. McKenna, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and dwelling, one and one-half story brick store and lease of lot, 45 by 73, No. 757 Third avenue, north-east corner of Forty-seventh street; term of lease five years, with twenty-one years renewal, ground rent $900 per annum. Property rents for $2,600 per year.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. A. Dayton, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house with plot 150 by 115.9, on Gouverneur street, north-west corner of Courtlandt avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 302.11 by 183.4 by 230.5, on Prescott avenue, south-west corner of Nichols place, known as lots Nos. 479 to 486, part 3 of the Dyckman Estate; also four lots, together in size 51.9 by 202 by 54.7 by 230.5, on Nichols place, south side, adjoining above, known as lots Nos. 477, 478, 487, and 488 of the same estate.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, NOV. 9.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story brick building and lot, No. 39 Broad st., w. s., between Exchange place and Beaver st., lot 30.8x117.2	$31,000

By H. W. Coates.

1 four-story brick factory, 1 three-story and basement brick house and plot West 13th st., s. s., 187 ft. e. of 6th av., plot 42x103.3	20,387

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, East 126th st., s. s., 253.9 ft. e. of 5th av., lot 18.9x99.11	10,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 plot, part of Dyckman Estate, near Sherman Creek, 12,133 ft. n. of 155th st., and 962 ft. w. of 10th av., 229.1x204.6, (irregular.)	7,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 8.

Benson st., s. s., 250.3 ft. e. of Morris av., 25x106.6, 23d Ward; Edward J. Shandley, Referee, to Dewitt C. Clayton	$900
64th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; John H. Wood to Edward J. Lewis	4,200
10th av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of 205th st., 100x400 x200x300; also, 9th av., e. s., 102x103 to Harlem River; also, Nagle av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Hawthorne st., 436x irregular to Sherman's Creek; same to same	13,250
9th av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 69th st., 75x100; same to same	16,600
William st., w. s., irregular, 23d Ward; John Weeks, Jr., and wife to Mary A. E. Carter	5,000
57th st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Lexington av., 204.6 x100.5; Thomas Bruns and wife et al. to Frederick Zittel	nom.
Boulevard, w. s., 25.8 ft. n. of 92d st., 100x100; Abraham C. Tully to Edward J. Lewis	16,650
126th st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100; Rebecca Shapter and husband to Emily H. Shapter	nom.
19th st., n. s., 249 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x92; Mary Mackensie and husband to Charles H. Wright	36,250
128th st., s. s., 410 ft. w. of 3d av., irregular; Charles L. Mead and wife to Hester A. Tomkins	3,500
Broadway, s. w. corner 42d st., irregular; Frederick Follett to Edward J. Lewis	32,000
Broadway, e. s., irregular; Benjamin F. Raynor to George H. Peck	1,000
62d st., n. s., 371.8 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.8x100.5; John T. Muller to John A. Muth	13,500
7th st., s. s., 144.5½ ft. w. of 2d av., 24.5x90.10; George Kinney, executor, to John Harper	18,500
135th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x99.11; Daniel Foley and wife to John Mullins	16,000
19th st., No. 43, n. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x92; Levi A. Dowley and wife to August Seyd	31,200
130th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., irregular; Serena Campbell to Charles A. Taylor	15,000
132d st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th av., 37.3x99.11; J. Romaine Brown and wife to J. A. Lockwood	nom.
132d st., same property; Jared W. Bell and wife to J. A. Lockwood	5,000
Pearl st., No. 247, 14.6x50.6; Samuel E. Howard and others, Executors, to John Currie	nom.
Pearl st., same property; Samuel E. Howard and others, Executors, to Nathaniel H. Cary	5,000
Pearl st., same property; Mary A. Cary and others to Nathaniel H. Cary	nom.
Pearl st., same property; Same to same	nom.
13th st., n. s., 370 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x88.9; Robert G. Dun to Henry W. Dun	40,000
Broadway, w. s., 19.10 ft. n. of 41st st., 20.11x81.3; Frederick Follett to Edward J. Lewis	16,000
138th st., s. s., 124.11 ft. s. of Boulevard, 25x irregular; also, Vermilyea av., n. e. corner Academy, irregular; Howard W. Coates to Charlotte A. Morris	nom.
Spuyten Duyvel Creek, irregular; Howard W. Coates to George H. Peck	4,100
101st st., 250 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x100.11; same to same	9,000
185th st., 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 53.10x irregular; same to same and others	nom.
Pearl st., No. 247, John Currie to Isaac H. Cary	nom.
104th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.10 George P. Smith, Referee, to Siegmund T. Meyer	5,000
104th st., n. s., 166.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.10; same to same	5,000
104th st., n. s., 183.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.10; same to same	5,000
104th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.10; same to same	5,000
104th st., n. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.10; same to same	5,000
104th st., n. s., 233.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.10; same to same	5,000
104th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.10; same to same	5,000
104th st., n. s., 266.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.10; same to same	5,000
104th st., n. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.10; same to same	5,000
104th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.10; same to same	5,000
104th st., n. s., 316.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.10; same to same	5,000
104th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.10; same to same	5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, for Winter or longer, large and small dwellings at greatly reduced rates. Permits at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AN INSURANCE COMPANY OFFER TO loan a sum of $50,000 or $60,000 on first-class improved City property. No tenements. Address Post Office Box No. 749.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH, FOUR first-rate building lots on Linden boulevard, Flatbush, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn; each 25 by 130; price, $600 each. Apply to owner, J. MARVIN, No. 1,287 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

GREAT BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE.—Twenty-three acres; only ten minutes walk from the depot; water, gas, Police, &c.; stone house and stone stable; fine views of the Sound; do not fail to ask about it now. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN or New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, one hour from the City, a French-roof house, containing thirteen rooms. For further particulars, address JOHN J. KNAPP, Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y.

AT TARRYTOWN.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT, nearly twenty acres of land, splendid river views, brick house, good stable, will be sold at less than present value of land. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE Florida cotton and fruit plantation, one and a half miles from City of Tallahassee; also, handsome residence in Baltimore. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 113 Broadway, Room No. 35.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 45 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—The first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling and lot, No. 45 East 25th st., north side, just east of Madison av.; house is 25x60 feet, (with independent walls,) very substantially built, in perfect order throughout, frescoed on first and second floors, and contains all the modern conveniences, handsome marble mantels, solid rosewood doors, &c.; lot 25x98 feet 9 inches. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at option of the purchaser.

For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

M. A. T. LYNCH, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE AT AUCTION.—M. A. T. Lynch, No. 11 Pine st., auctioneer, will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, the lease of premises No. 102 Cedar st. Size of lot twenty-four feet front and rear by fifty-four feet in depth.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $5,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH FLAT, NO. 29 West 61st st., second story, ten rooms, in thorough repair, with gas fixtures and mirrors, heated with steam. Apply to Janitor on premises, or HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FLOOR AND ATTIC TO LET AT NO. 127 Waverley place; rent $22 50 per month; stays with Meyer Manus, fashionable tailor, next door. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A LARGE FOUR-STORY house, twenty-three rooms, on 28th st., near 4th av., partly filled with boarders; possession at once.

TEACKLE & PURDY, No. 1,243 Broadway.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR; FIVE ROOMS, WITH gas and water on the floor; use of laundry, with stationary tubs; rent $30 per month. No. 232 West 17th st.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS WITH ALL MODERN improvements. Inquire of

J. McEDGAR, No. 367 West 10th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

CASH WILL BE PAID FOR A DESIRABLE house that can be had at a bargain; dwelling and location must be strictly first-class. Address, stating terms and particulars, OMEGA, Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 6th day of November, A. D., 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JEREMIAH T. SMITH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 29th day of November, A. D., 1875, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BAIZ and JACOB BAIZ, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Abraham Baiz and Jacob Baiz, heretofore carrying on business as partners under the firm name and style of A. Baiz & Co., in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 26th day of October, A. D. 1875.

GEORGE GRAVENHORST, Assignee,
o27-1aw3wW* No. 134 Pearl street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL R. MABBATT, Jr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the fourth day of November, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Samuel R. Mabbatt, Jr., of the City of New-York in said district, who was, on the sixth day of October, A. D., 1875, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.

WILLIAM MONTROSS, Assignee,
n10-1aw3wW* No. 14 Barclay st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE R. WILKINS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

W. R. BELVILLE, Clerk.
n3-1aw3wW*

LOST AND FOUND.

BANK BOOK LOST.

BANK BOOK NO. 393,297

of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing; the finder is requested to return it to the bank; if not restored before the 8th day of December, 1875, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

LOST—PASS BOOK NO. 17,957, ISSUED BY NORTH River Savings Bank; finder please leave at bank, corner 8th av. and 34th st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, &c.; separate rooms, lowest rates; buildings are well ventilated and have every convenience; elevator; watchman always accessible. Also furniture boxed and shipped. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

DIVIDENDS.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after this date.

R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, has been declared this day, payable on and after the 10th inst. Transfer books will be closed until Nov. 11.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 10. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH
No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
3D AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1875.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, next. The polls will open at 2 P. M. and close at 4 P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of the company are closed until Nov. 11, next, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES S. ARTHUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

To the First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

An informal meeting of a number of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company was held at our office Nov. 2. It was then decided to invite the co-operation of other bondholders in a plan for the reorganization of the road.

Bondholders wishing to take action in the matter may call on us in person or send in their names with a statement of the number of bonds they control.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 59 Liberty st.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

An important meeting of the Stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railway Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at the new building Nos. 31 and 33 Broad st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

First—To hear the report of the Committee appointed at the meeting of Sept. 30.

Second—To adopt such protective measures as may be deemed advisable.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

O. D. ASHLEY,
H. S. HENRY,
JAS. A. JAMESON, Committee.
A. S. PEABODY,
E. A. CORBY,

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT bonds Nos. 176 to 195, inclusive, of the OXFORD IRON COMPANY, New-Jersey, for $1,000 each, were stolen from the First National Bank of Pittston, Penn., on the night of Nov. 2, 1875, and that the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds has been stopped.

S. T. SCRANTON & CO.

OXFORD, N. J., Nov. 3, 1875.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the holders of the first mortgage land-grant bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company is called to be held at the office of Charles E. Whitehead, No. 61 Wall st., New-York City, on the 15th day of November, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the committee.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Nov. 4, 1875.—The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of this company, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d December.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

CITY, COUNTY, TOWN AND STATE BONDS,
City Railroad Stocks and Bonds,
Insurance Stocks and Scrips,
Bank and Gas-light Stocks and Bonds,
Solvent and defaulted Railroad Bonds,
Mining and Manufacturing Stocks,
Bought and sold by us as a specialty 23 years.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, No. 111 Broadway.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November, inclusive, for the purchase of its First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for cancelation, for which purpose $10,000 have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.

S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

10 PER CENT. INTEREST

ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE worth at least three times the amount borrowed. Call and examine full description of property, at office of

THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY,
No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

$10 TO $500 INVESTED IN WALL ST. often leads to fortune. A 72 page book, entitled, "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything. SENT FREE.

JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE Bonds, current or in default, or any other description of indebtedness, claims, or liens, in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, bought by

C. SCHLEY, Milwaukee, Wis.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BY THE DEATH OF OUR LATE SENIOR partner, GEORGE BATY BLAKE, his interest and responsibility in our firms, under our articles of copartnership, cease from and after this date.

The remaining partners will continue the business in Boston and New-York, and also as heretofore in connection with Messrs. Blake Brothers & Company, of London.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 28 State st., Boston,
BOSTON, Oct. 30, 1875. No. 52 Wall st., New-York.

No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE,
LONDON, Oct. 30, 1875.

The interest and responsibility of MR. STANTON BLAKE in our firm cease this day.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., of London.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD AT PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned Commission appointed by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875, for the purpose of making sale and conveyance of all the lands, docks, wharves, real property, and appurtenances, rights, interests, and privileges of the United States included within the limits of and known as the Navy-yard in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, will offer the same at public auction on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, 1875, at the Philadelphia Exchange, at 12 o'clock M.

The said property will be offered as a whole, bounded and described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, which may be standing at the time of sale, situate on the south-east corner of Front and Prime streets, in the City of Philadelphia, thence extending south along the east side of said Front street six hundred and seventy-seven feet eleven and one-eighth inches (677.11⅛) to a point (281 feet 7⅛ inches northward from north side of Reed street,) thence south-eastwardly along ground now or late of heirs of Albert Benton, deceased, two hundred and twenty-two feet ten and three-quarter inches (222.10¾,) (crossing the west side of Otsego street at the distance of two hundred and forty-five feet four and one-half inches (245.4½) north of the north side of Reed street,) thence southwardly, on a line parallel with Front street, twenty feet (20;) thence south-eastwardly, (crossing the east side of Otsego street at the distance of two hundred and fifteen feet ten and three-quarter inches (215.10¾) northward from the north side of Reed street and east side of Meadow street, at the distance of seventy-one feet nine and three-quarters inches (71.9¾) northward from the north side of Reed street,) eleven hundred and ninety-seven feet nine and one-quarter inches (1,197.9¼) more or less to a point in the north line of Reed street, at the distance of five feet two and one-quarter inches east of the west side of Delaware avenue; thence eastwardly along the said north line of Reed street to the River Delaware; thence northwardly along the courses thereof to such line as shall be hereafter determined by the Board of Port Wardens as the northern boundary thereof; thence in a westerly direction along the same to the east line of Delaware avenue, at a point where the same crosses the south line of Prime street, and thence north-westwardly along the said south line of Prime street eleven hundred and thirty-one feet ten and three-eighths inches (1,131.10⅜) to Front street, the place of beginning. Together with all and several the wharves, wharf lots, improvements, riparian and other rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, extending eastwardly, of low water mark into the River Delaware.

And in the event of a purchaser not being obtained for the said property as a whole, above described, it will be offered in parts, lots and wharves, as follows:

Lot No. I. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at the south-east corner of Front and Wharton streets, thence extending eastwardly along the south side of Wharton street, two hundred and seven feet (207) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same one hundred and fifty-five feet and one-half of an inch (155.0½) to a point in the line of ground now or late of A. Benton; thence north-westwardly along the same two hundred and ten feet eight inches (210.8) to the east side of Front street; thence northwardly along the same one hundred and fifteen feet nine and one-half inches (115.9½) to Wharton street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. II. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at the north-east corner of Front and Wharton streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Front street four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the south side of Federal street; thence eastwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the north side of Wharton street, and thence westwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to Front street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. III. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Front and Federal streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Front street, sixty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches (61.11⅝) to the south-west side of Prime street, thence south-eastwardly along the same two hundred and nine feet ten and three-quarters inches (209.10¾) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same twenty-seven feet six inches (27.6) to the north side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to Front street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. IV. All that certain triangular lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Otsego and Federal streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Otsego street nineteen feet two and one-quarter inches (19.2¼) to the south-west side of Prime street, thence south-eastwardly along the same one hundred and sixteen feet ten and one-half inches (116.10½) to a point at its intersection with the north side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the north side of Federal street one hundred and fifteen feet three and one-quarter inches (115.3¼) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. V. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Otsego and Federal streets; thence extending southwardly along the east side of Otsego street four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the north side of Wharton street; thence eastwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to the west side of Swanson street; thence northwardly along the same four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the south side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. VI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Otsego and Wharton streets, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Otsego street one hundred and eighty-four feet six and one-quarter inches (184.6¼) to a point in the line of the Merrick property; thence south-eastwardly along the said line three hundred and ten feet five and one-quarter inches (310.5¼) to west side of Swanson street; thence northwardly along the same two hundred and forty-two feet four and one-eighth inches (242.4⅛) to south side Wharton street, and thence westwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. VII. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-six feet (266) northward from the north side of Wharton street; thence extending northwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and thirty-four feet two inches (134.2) to the south side of Federal street; thence extending eastwardly along the same ten feet seven inches (10.7) to its intersection with the south-west side of Prime street; thence southeastwardly along the south-west side of Prime street three hundred and eighty-eight feet and three-quarters of an inch (388.0¾) to its intersection with the centre line of Delaware avenue extended; thence in a southward by direction along the said centre line seventy-six feet four and three-quarter inches (76.4¾) to a point; and thence westwardly on a line parallel with Wharton street four hundred and twenty-seven feet eight and five-eighths inches (427.8⅝) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the westernmost portion of Delaware avenue to the centre line thereof extended as laid out for public purposes.

Lot No. VIII. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-three feet (133) northward from the north side of Wharton street, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Swanson street, and containing in front thereon one hundred and thirty-three feet, (133,) and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Wharton street, on the north line thereof four hundred and twenty-seven feet eight and five-eighths inches, (427.8⅝,) and on the south line four hundred and ninety-three feet eleven and three-eighths inches (493.11⅜) to the centre line of Delaware avenue, on which it has a front of one hundred and forty-eight feet eight inches, (148.8.) Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. IX. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Swanson and Wharton streets; thence extending northwardly along the east side of said Swanson street, one hundred and thirty-three feet (133) to a point; thence eastwardly, on a line parallel with Wharton street, four hundred and ninety-three feet eleven and three-eighths inches (493.11⅜) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a southwardly direction along the said centre line one hundred and forty-eight feet eight inches (148.8) to the north line of Wharton street extended, and thence westwardly along the same five hundred and sixty feet two and one-eighth inches (560.2⅛) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out, one hundred feet in width, for public purposes.

Lot No. X. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Swanson and Wharton streets, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and forty-four feet (144,) to a point; thence eastwardly, on a line parallel with Wharton street, six hundred and fifty-six feet nine and three-eights inches (656.9⅜) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, one hundred and sixty feet eleven and one-half inches (160.11½) to the south line of Wharton street extended, and thence westwardly along the same five hundred and eighty-five feet and seven-eighths of an inch (585.0⅞) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue as laid out one hundred feet in width, for public purposes.

Lot No. XI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of one hundred and forty-four feet, (144,) southward from the south side of Wharton street, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and seventeen feet three and five-eighths inches (117.3⅝) to a point in the line of the Merrick property; thence south-eastwardly along the said line seven hundred and forty-six feet ten and one-quarter inches (746.10¼) to a point in the north line of Reed street extended, five feet two and one-quarter inches (5.2¼) east of the west side of Delaware avenue; thence eastwardly along the north line of said Reed street extended fifty feet eight inches (50.8) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a northwardly direction along the said centre line two hundred and eighty-six feet seven and one-half inches (286.7½) to a point, and thence westwardly on a line parallel with Wharton street six hundred and fifty-six feet nine and three-eighths inches (656.9⅜) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out, one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XII. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, where the same crosses the north line of Reed street extended, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on the said Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low water-mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XIII. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of one hundred and eighty six feet six inches (186.6) northward from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty six feet six inches, (186.6,) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low-water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XIV. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of three hundred and seventy-three feet (373) northward from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6,) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privilege, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XV. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of five hundred and fifty-nine feet six inches (559.6) northward from the north side of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6) to a point and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low-water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XVI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue extended, where the same crosses the south line of Prime street extended, thence extending in a southwardly direction along the said centre line of Delaware avenue one hundred and thirty-one feet two and one-quarter inches (131.2¼) to the north line of lot No. XV., at a point in the said centre line, at the distance of seven hundred and forty-six feet (746) northward, from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence eastwardly along the said northern line of lot No. XV. into the river Delaware, thence northwardly along the courses thereof to such line as shall be hereafter determined by the Board of Port Wardens as the northern boundary thereof, thence in a westerly direction along the same to a point at the intersection of the east line of Delaware avenue and south line of Prime street extended, thence north-westwardly along the south line of Prime street extended, sixty-one feet nine and five-eighths inches (61.9⅝) to the centre line of Delaware avenue, the place of beginning, subject to the right of way over the eastern portion of Delaware avenue to the centre line thereof extended as laid out for public purposes, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.
B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.
A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.
THOMAS COCHRAN,
Chairman of the Board of Revision of Taxes of the City and County of Philadelphia.
Commissioners.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchase-money of said property must be paid by the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in cash, within thirty days after the date of said sale, and upon the receipt of such payment good and sufficient conveyance and title for the property sold and paid for will be made to the purchaser or purchasers, or to his or their assigns.

The commission reserves the right to adjourn the sale at any time, and to reject any bid which may be deemed not for the interests of the Government.

A deposit of five per cent. to be paid at the time of sale.

Lithographic plans of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, at the office of the Board of Revision of Taxes, No. 723 Arch st., and at the office of Wm. Henry Rawle, Esq., No. 710 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and at the office of the Navy Paymaster, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS OF BARNUM'S HOTEL, BARNUM'S HOTEL, Corner Broadway and 20th st., By EDWARD SCHENCK, commencing on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock. The entire

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

of this well-known hotel. The hotel contains everything appertaining to a first-class house.

THOMAS E. STEWART,
Attorney for Mortgagees.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES, FOR DELIVERING SUPPLIES, AND FOR PRINTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1876.

City and Country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions, if any, heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education during the year 1876.

The necessary information as to the time and manner of delivering supplies may be obtained by inquiry at the Clerk's office.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 11th day of November, 1875, at 3 P. M., for the printing required by the Board of Education for the year 1876.

Samples of the various documents, &c., required to be printed may be seen at the office of the Clerk, where blank forms of proposals may also be obtained.

Each proposal called for by this notice must be inclosed in a separate envelope, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies," "Proposals for Delivering Supplies," or "Proposals for Printing," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received, if deemed for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, Committee
JAMES M. HALSTED, on
DAVID WETMORE, Supplies.
WILLIAM WOOD.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for improving the grounds around the Normal College Building, 68th st. and 4th av., in accordance with the following

SPECIFICATION:

1. The material now upon the ground is to be excavated and shaped so as to leave the surface one foot below the finished grades and slopes.

All surplus material resulting from this excavation is to be removed from the ground. Care is to be taken to follow closely the lines of slopes given.

2. The material at this sub-grade is then to be thoroughly spaded and turned over to a depth in no case less than eight inches.

3. Upon this surface is to be placed rich garden mold to the depth of one foot. This mold must be approved by the representatives of the Board of Education before being brought upon the work.

4. The surface is to be brought to the lines, grades, and slopes to be given, and to be shaped smoothly and to the entire satisfaction of the representative of said Board.

Approximate estimate of material to be removed is.......... 900 cubic yards.

Approximate estimate of mold to be furnished.......... 1,300 cubic yards.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted if deemed for the public interest.

WILLIAM WOOD,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
J. M. HALSTED,
Committee on Normal Schools.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR LOCKS.

Sealed proposals are invited until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1875, for furnishing the Treasury Department, five hundred (or more) locks suitable for fastening warehouses, railway cars, and for such other uses as the service may require.

The proposals must state the kind of lock offered, whether a combination lock or otherwise, also whether used with or without a key, and if patented, by whom and when, and the names of all the parties interested in such patent.

The proposals will state further the lowest cash price for each lock with and without giving the Department the exclusive control of the manufacture of the lock offered.

The proposals will be opened on the above date, when bidders may be present in person, or by their agent or attorney, to make any explanation that may be required.

Proposals will be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and marked "Proposals for Locks."

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and adopt any lock which the interests of the service may require.

(signed,) B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 1, 1875.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York—City and County of New-York.—CHARLES O'CONNOR and MARCUS OPPENHEIMER, as Executors of the last will and testament of LEWIS PHILLIPS, deceased, plaintiffs, against the HEBREW BENEVOLENT ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY in the City of New-York, the Mount Sinai Hospital of the City of New-York, the Free Burial Fund Society of the Congregation of Darech Amunah in the City of New-York, the Hebrew Free School Association in the City of New-York, Morris Phillips, Wolf Phillips, Lewis Phillips, Samuel Simonson, Catharine Wisel, wife of A. Wisel, Maria Oppenheimer, wife of Marcus Oppenheimer, Rosetta Ruden, wife of A. Ruden, Deborah Hart, wife of Samuel Hart, Deborah Goldsmith, Caroline Dean, wife of George Dean, Philip Simonson, Lewis Simonson, and Lewis J. Schilt, and Isaac C. Noot, as Executors of the last will and testament of Rosetta Phillips, deceased, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named and each and every one of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 17, 1875.

S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 12th day of October, 1875.—Dated Oct. 12, 1875. S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE L. DEVENNY are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Trenton Lock Company to present to him at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 6, 1875.

SAMUEL L. BAILY, Receiver.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson. Matinee at 1:30.—FROU-FROU, (French Drama.)

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—RICHARD II.—Edwin Booth, Mr. Fisher. Matinée at 1.—LADY OF LYONS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. George Honey, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA, (German Opera)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MARINA—By the Juvenile Mexican Troupe.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LES JOCRISSES DE L'AMOUR.—MM. Barnere and Theboust.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE RIVALS—Mr. John Gilbert.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

DARLING'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, NEGRO COMICALITIES—Cotton and Reed.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING MATCH between Prof. Miller and M. Chistol.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MR. ROBERT BROWNING'S NEW POEM.

We shall publish in our edition of Sunday next the first part of a new poem by MR. ROBERT BROWNING, author of the "Ring and the Book," "Fifine at the Fair," "Balaustion's Adventure," and other works. The new poem is entitled

"THE INN ALBUM,"

and consists of a very powerful and original story, which cannot fail to be read with absorbing interest by all classes of our readers. We have already received the advance sheets by a special arrangement with the author, and the first two divisions of the poem will appear in this journal on Sunday next.

The great Exhibition at Philadelphia next year will probably do much to stimulate trade all over the country, and will undoubtedly largely benefit this City as well as Philadelphia. Everybody will admit that we cannot now afford to have this important undertaking end in a failure. Yet the managers are miserably hampered for want of money, and there seems to be no doubt that they will have to apply to Congress for aid. They have passed round the hat with great industry, for a year past, and the contributions are still utterly inadequate to complete the preparations for exhibitors. In a grant from Congress seems now to be the only hope of the Financial Committee, and it will become a question whether this grant shall be made, or whether the enterprise shall break down altogether. The latter alternative is a very disagreeable one to face, and we hope it may be found possible to avoid it.

Additional details of the wreck of the steamer *Pacific* give the impression that the great loss of life from the vessel was the result of bad management. The account of the man who is, so far as known, the sole survivor of the crew, is somewhat contradictory. He is not sure whether the *Pacific* came into collision with another vessel, or whether she struck a rock. He was below at the time, and in the confusion which followed he may not have got at the facts; and, if he had, his long exposure and sufferings would naturally have some effect on his mental condition. It is evident that there must have been a lack of discipline on board, or a shocking neglect of precautions for saving life, since so many persons—nearly two hundred—were dragged down with the sinking ship. The night was not dark, nor the sea rough; yet, the boats were absolutely useless—at least, they were not used. JELLEY reports that he saw people floating on "rafts," probably wreck-stuff, and all was over about an hour after the ship struck. Our improvements in ship-building seem to to have come to this—that when an accident happens to a vessel, nobody on board has the slightest chance of escape, unless another vessel happens to be passing at the time.

The *Pacific* was wrecked a few miles south of Cape Flattery, at the entrance of the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. Still further south, on the same coast, the *Brother Jonathan* was lost on the last day of July, 1865, only sixteen persons being saved out of the one hundred and sixty-two who were on board. The vessel, while a heavy sea was running, plunged in the trough of the sea and struck a hidden rock. She sunk in less than an hour, and only one small boat reached the shore with any survivors. One passenger, among those left to perish, calmly wrote his will while standing on the deck of the sinking ship. This latest disaster, so nearly a counterpart of the wreck of the *Brother Jonathan*, ought to provoke the most rigid inquiry. Both ships were old; both had been rebuilt at San Francisco; and both went to pieces without having any adequate provision for saving the lives of those on board.

The *World* is spending a most agreeable week in explaining away the recent ignominious defeat of its party in this City, and the reduction of its majority in the State from 50,000 to 17,000. It has already hit upon six or seven different explanations, and we have no doubt it will come to the true one at last, if it only keeps on long enough—say till Christmas. It may then be able to tell us why it predicted the overwhelming victory of KELLY, and a larger majority than ever for TILDEN. Meanwhile, it may soothe its feelings by scolding at us to its heart's content, if it will only promise not to tie the *Post's* "gonfalon" to our doors again. To be charged with seriously talking about a "gonfalon" is much harder to bear than all the other indictments brought against us by our dejected contemporary. It was the *Evening Post* which, early in the campaign, boasted that it had made up its mind to follow "TILDEN'S gonfalon." The phrase gave us not a little amusement at the time, and we hope we afterward succeeded in extracting some mild fun from it for our readers. We beseech the *World* to take back this "gonfalon" charge, and resume its less injurious insinuations that we have committed manslaughter, and arson, and a few other crimes of that sort Let the gonfalon be forever hung up in the office of the *Post*.

We regret to state that the celebrated. SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq., of Springfield, has suddenly thrown overboard his first idol, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, and is now paying his fickle addresses to Mr. TILDEN. He declares that he expects to "embrace" TILDEN next year—a most immodest statement to make after his recent notorious engagement in another quarter. No doubt, BOWLES was slowly but effectually killing off Mr. ADAMS as a Presidential candidate, by constantly putting him up for bidding at a sort of mock-auction; but why leave him so suddenly and fly to the arms of another? Can it be that this good man of Springfield has been attracted by the portraits of TILDEN (without clothes) which appeared in one of TILDEN'S organs during the canvass? At any rate, it is all over with TILDEN if BOWLES is coming to his "support." His fatal work for Mr. ADAMS at Cincinnati cannot yet be forgotten. To make matters worse, here is the New-Haven *Palladium* describing BOWLES—who is known to be one of the most modest and inoffensive men in the country—as "the Editorial Boss." Was there ever a well-meaning man so misunderstood? All that BOWLES has done is to dredge the low newspapers of the country for scandalous attacks on other editors, and then try to ruin CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS by "nominating" him at all hours of the day and night. Do these little eccentricities warrant anybody in stigmatizing SAMUEL of Springfield as "the Editorial Boss?"

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Senate of the Forty-fourth Congress is not, of course, wholly a body of untried men, and it would be much safer to predict its general course, and to define the character of its leading members, than to attempt the same thing for the House. Yet there are many changes in the Senate. Twenty-five of its members are elected for terms which began only last March, and of these, some are new men, taking the places of well-known predecessors who will be greatly missed. Of the new men, only a few are of much note outside their own States, and with the exception of the slight airing of their views on the Louisiana case in the extra session last Spring, there has been little opportunity to take their measure. So far as can now be judged, the new Democratic Senators are more likely to contribute to the political manœuvring required by their party than to any statesman-like discussion of current questions. Our Democratic friends have long been troubled at the devotion of Mr. SIMON CAMERON to "practical politics," but it is not probable that his new colleague, Senator WALLACE, will shine very brightly, either in debate or in any of the higher duties of his station. Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, is a keen lawyer, but he had time, even in the short extra session, to show himself to be a bitter and determined partisan. Senator MCDONALD, of Indiana, whose notoriety grows mainly out of the fact that he faced about "west by east" on the financial question during his contest in the Legislature, is a prominent "working politician" of his State. "Gen." COCKRELL, of Missouri, who succeeds Mr. SCHURZ, is, if we may judge by the tone of his home eulogists, famous rather for his capacity to "rally" the young men who shared his raids while in the Confederate Army than for anything else. Senator KEY, of Tennessee, who supplies the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON, is a bigoted inflationist, whose first aim will be the repeal of the Resumption law of last Winter.

On the Republican side the most prominent new Senator is Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts—a gentleman who will, perhaps, be at first more missed in the House than distinguished in the Senate, but one whose capacity for hard work and for surprising plainness of speech on occasion, may be counted on to secure him a good position among his colleagues. Of the old Senators re-elected, Messrs. CONKLING, SHERMAN, MORTON, and EDMUNDS will hold an easy supremacy in anything that may be called debate, by which we do not mean the mutual infliction of three-day speeches, but the pertinent discussion of practical legislative topics. The keenest and clearest debater of the Senate, however, Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, is gone.

In the House of Representatives the changes to be noted are sweeping. A party which for nearly a score of years has been in the minority assumes power. Mr. BLAINE descends from the Speaker's chair to the floor, where, in many important regards, he will assume an easily-recognized leadership. He will not, however, have to contend, as some of his Democratic predecessors have had to contend, with a two-thirds majority. The recent elections have not all been decided as yet, but it is substantially accurate to say that the Democrats will number 172, the Republicans, 114, and the nondescripts, 5. These figures may be changed slightly by the final returns from Mississippi, and also by the determination of the House in the matter of contested seats, of which there are twenty-four, nine being occupied by Democrats and fifteen by Republicans. Of the old members, on the majority side the most conspicuous are the candidates for Speaker, Messrs. KERR, RANDALL, COX, and FERNANDO WOOD; and with these we may count Mr. BANKS, who calls himself a "reserve" candidate, but who can hardly hope to occupy, as a Democrat, the position which he was the first Republican to hold, and which he gained after so memorable a struggle. As a mere presiding officer, he would be superior to any of the other aspirants. As a man of principle and of force of character, Mr. KERR is probably the most prominent, while Mr. RANDALL has been, until this Fall, the most adroit and successful politician, and Mr. COX the quickest debater; the latter is also, we believe, the senior member of the House among the candidates for the Speaker's chair.

On the Republican side, the names of Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New-York; Mr. GARFIELD and Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio; Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts; Mr. EUGENE HALE, of Maine; Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, and Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, suggest themselves as those of the natural associates with Mr. BLAINE in the work of the minority. These gentlemen have won their reputation in a different quarter of the Congressional field, and it remains to be seen how well they will sustain it. They have undoubted ability—much more, we should say, than the Democrats have at any time been able to command. And they will have the advantage of the co-operation of the Senate and the Executive, and ought to have the still greater advantage of a well-defined policy toward which to work.

HEALTH IN HOMES AND SUMMER RESORTS.

The annual meeting of the American Public Health Association opened at Baltimore yesterday. The general aims of the society were fully set forth in the opening address of the President, of which we publish an abstract in another column. The value of the association as a public educator, cannot be better shown than by a reference to the two papers read at yesterday's session. The first is by Dr. EZRA M. HUNT, on the subject of how to secure healthy homes. In a paper of limited length, it was, of course, impossible to do more than indicate the main outlines of a question so complex. But Dr. HUNT succeeds in bringing together, with considerable fullness of detail, the sanitary principles of house construction, and he illustrates the natural laws which underlie them with a degree of simplicity and directness which ought to render his conclusions intelligible to every reader.

The purport of Dr. HUNT'S paper may be stated in the general rule: "Guard against stagnation either in air or moisture." A house is an artificial product—an interruption to the action of the ordinary laws of external nature; but it should be so constructed that the operation of these laws may be modified to suit certain new conditions, not inverted with the expectation of being able to defy them. In sinking a cellar, for example, the majority of builders pay very little attention to the amount of moisture which exists in the surrounding soil. How many people who have the chance of doing so, think of insisting on a thorough system of side drains, and are fully awake to the danger of making their inclosed cellar simply "a large terminal drain," or "an expanded part of a continued drain?" Yet a fatal blunder in sinking the foundation will impair beyond all remedy the healthfulness of the rest of the house. Beginning by insuring continual dampness in the sub-cellar, the process is too often continued by providing all the requisites for shutting off a free circulation of air on the basement floor. Partitions are constructed without any reference whatever to their influence in intercepting atmospheric currents, and confined closets and middle rooms are thrown in to serve as "hiding-places for contagion and foul air." Handy conductors for the vitiated atmosphere thus formed in cellar and basement are found in stairways and dumb-waiters connecting with the upper floors, and the inmates are condemned to inhale the poison generated below, instead of the pure air whose abundant supply they have unconsciously taken infinite pains to cut off.

Dr. HUNT discusses at some length the necessity of avoiding the use of a too dense building material, or at least of so modifying that density by the proper use of porous mortar as to prevent it from interfering with the sanitary principles of house construction. On this point he lays down the salutary rule that "a house should be constructed of such materials as to admit air, and so arranged in all its parts as to promote the insensible motion of outside air through the structure." Heating apparatus should be arranged with the view of promoting rather than of hindering—as most frequently happens—the operation of this general law. He puts in a very sensible plea for the liberal use of open fireplaces, and for careful attention to the securing of a thorough draft in flues. The prevailing vices of house construction tend to confine the function of heaters—in a hygienic sense—to the evaporation of moisture from the walls, to the warming of the stone and lime, in fact, rather than to providing a constantly renewed supply of moderately-heated air for the dwellers in the house. The enervating character of most of our heating arrangements is well illustrated by a reference to the ease and comfort with which one may ride in the open air, with a great coat, at a season when it is found impossible to secure a comfortable bodily temperature in-doors.

Prof. HARTSHORNE'S paper on the "Sanitary Condition of American Watering-places" presents a less exhaustive treatment of its subject than that of Dr. HUNT. But it states with a great deal of clearness and justice the sanitary evils to which our watering-places are most liable. The Summer resort of the period is properly defined as being a sort of developed camp, where the application of rules similar to those found to be salutary in camp-life is the main requisite to be attained. The fertile source of the diseases incidental to watering-places is "the deterioration of drinking water and atmosphere under the influence of excretory matter." The "crowd poison" thus generated breeds typhus and typhoid fever, promotes diphtheria, cholera infantum, and other forms of diarrhea. Readers of THE TIMES are familiar with the recent examples of this at Lake Mahopac and Mount Desert, and Prof. HARTSHORNE recalls the fact that Newport suffered from cholera in 1854, while Atlantic City was visited by typhoid fever a few years ago, and even Saratoga has had, during the present year, a greater mortality from diarrheal disorders than rightly belongs to the population. To sink a well in a highly porous soil, and in close neighborhood to it to sink a hole for the reception of solid and liquid filth is not an uncommon proceeding at watering-places of some pretensions, and is certainly a very effective way of securing a visitation of pestilence. Considering the absolute disregard of the plainest sanitary laws which prevails at most of our watering-places, the wonder is that diseases of the zymotic type are not more prevalent than they are. Public ignorance combines with the short-sighted greed of hotel-keepers and house-proprietors to perpetuate such evils, and, failing the occasional outbreak of an epidemic, there seems to be no chance of their removal, save in educating the people who go in search of health so that they will be able to recognize a nursery of disease when they see it. In that work the American Public Health Association is rendering invaluable aid, and all who desire to gain information on subjects of which no one can afford to be ignorant should study the copious reports of their proceedings, which we shall publish from day to day.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

It is evident that the failure to reach any conclusion in the Beecher trial, as it is called, must compel a new discussion concerning the relations of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to other Congregational churches. Ordinarily, such a question would not have much interest for the general public. Under the circumstances, however, many people will regard the matter, if it is discussed by the churches and ministers, as likely to involve an expression of opinion relative to the conduct of Mr. BEECHER. The point raised in this Association of Congregational Churches, of which the Pastor of Plymouth Church is a member, could not well be avoided. What is known as the New-York and Brooklyn Association, is merely a voluntary organization of Pastors of the Congregational churches in these two cities. As a body, this association has no authority over the churches, though it has over its own members. Other ecclesiastical bodies in which evangelical churches are represented may "disrobe," or depose, clergymen who may be in their several jurisdictions. This is done whenever charges affecting the personal character or the orthodox faith and practice of a minister are proved. All that any association of Congregational ministers can do in such cases is to withdraw fellowship from the offending person, after his conviction before them. These associations also license persons to preach; they may revoke such licenses, and they may refuse to continue relations with ministers heretofore associated with them.

In the case of the Pastor of Plymouth Church, serious charges affecting his moral character have been publicly made against him. If these had been proved by a verdict in a law court, the association of which he is a member must have expelled him. No verdict was reached. But the charges remain judicially unsettled. Now the associated ministers appoint a committee from their own number to examine into the facts, and report whether any action in the matter shall be taken by them. The committee may report that no action is necessary or expedient; or it may recommend "disfellowship" of the accused Pastor. This is expulsion, and if this step should be taken, the relations of the expelled Pastor to his church would not be directly affected. But, where a minister of the Congregational order is expelled, his church, if it continues him as its Pastor, is, in time, practically cut off from the fellowship of other churches. The theory and practice of Congregational churches in this country is intensely democratic. Each organization is an independent republic in form. The only tie which approaches to a formal bond is that voluntary association of ministers or of churches which is entered into for the purpose of mutual counsel, sympathy, and support. Outside of these a Congregational church becomes a mere casual and incoherent assembly, in attendance upon a particular ministry.

But while there is a possibility that Plymouth Church may be practically, though indirectly, ostracized by the Congregational churches of the country by a vote of a ministerial association, it is likely that the same result may be reached more directly by a council of churches. The expulsion of a Pastor from an association of ministers would discredit the church which maintains the expelled preacher after his disfellowship. For cause, a council of churches may formally declare any single church outside of the association to which it has belonged. The Brooklyn Council of 1874 was called by neighboring Congregational churches to consider whether, in view of certain action on the part of said church, its neighbors should continue fellowship with it. One of the members of Plymouth Church, THEODORE TILTON, had been charged with "unchristian conduct" by another member, WILLIAM F. WEST. These charges were to the effect that TILTON had slandered the Pastor, HENRY WARD BEECHER. There was no trial of TILTON, as, according to customary Congregational usage, there should have been. But, on his statement that he had long since considered himself voluntarily withdrawn from Plymouth Church, his name was dropped from the roll of membership. This act was irregular; it was so characterized by the Brooklyn Council of 1874, so far as that convention was obliged to express any opinion thereon. The council would undoubtedly have "disfellowshiped" Plymouth Church for this departure from Congregational usage, if it had not been for the letter of that Church "making professions and declarations which justify the hope that such deviation from the orderly course of discipline will not be repeated." These are the words of the "result of council" in the case.

Yet, this irregular proceeding has been repeated. Mr. WILLIAM F. WEST, in his letter to THE TIMES of Nov. 5, informed us that his name was dropped from the roll of Plymouth Church the day before, without any opportunity being given him to appear in his own defense or explanation. The material point in the case is that WEST was "dropped from the rolls"—a proceeding entirely at variance with every principle of Congregational polity. The customary usage is to suspend or excommunicate an offending member. Persons long absent from the locality in which the church is situated are sometimes dropped. But WEST is a resident of Brooklyn, who has voluntarily absented himself from the meetings of Plymouth Church. The action of the church in his case is almost precisely the same as that in the Tilton case, which provoked the calling of the great Council of 1874, and which was "not to be repeated." Whatever may be the result of the movement in the New-York and Brooklyn Association of Ministers to consider Mr. BEECHER'S case, it is evident that Plymouth Church has given occasion for the convocation of another council of Congregational churches.

THE UNITED IRISHMEN REDIVIVI.

The United Irishmen Redivivi have tried and condemned to death another recreant associate. When it was decreed that Mr. MACGEOGHEGAN must die "a thraitor's death," it was understood that Mr. WALSH, a determined map-peddler, was appointed to execute this decree. Unlike other map-peddlers, Mr. WALSH appears to be susceptible either to the impulse of humanity or to that of fear. At any rate, he has not yet done Mr. MACGEOGHEGAN to death with violence and maps. Remembering this fact, and noting that the United Irishmen Redivivi have now sentenced a Mr. WALSH to die, we are justified in deciding that the latter WALSH is identical with the former, and that his crime consists in his failure to inflict the death-sentence upon MACGEOGHEGAN. It is evident that if WALSH'S executioner refuses to kill WALSH, and is in his turn sentenced to death for disobedience, there will have to be still another executioner appointed, and the same process may be continued until every United Irishman Redivivi is condemned to death for not having killed every other one. Of course, when Father MACNAMARA, the most revived and united of all the Irishmen, is compelled to appoint himself the residuary executioner of his brethren, he may be trusted to do his duty. There will be no hesitation or fear with him, and his recreant followers will be so thoroughly "kilt" that any future attempt to revive them will be a failure. Unless, indeed, it may occur to him, when he finds himself the only United Irishman who has not been condemned to death, to issue a general decree of amnesty and dissolution. He can thus honorably avoid the cumbrous duty of a general massacre, and can form a new society even more blood-curdling and delightful than the present one.

Perhaps this is, after all, the real clue to the astonishing proceedings of the United Irishmen Redivivi. May not their founder have intended to play at conspiracy and assassination in a purely harmless way? Of course, the United Irishmen expected when they joined the society that they would be betrayed at least once a week. Nothing would be more thoroughly enjoyable than to try the weekly traitor and condemn him to death, with the full expectation that his appointed executioner would decline to do his duty. This would necessitate another delightful treat, and so the merry work would go on, like that progressive problem concerning the nails in horses' shoes which Mr. Weller so much admired. There are said to be sixty members of the United Irishmen Redivivi, and these sixty would afford just fifty-nine trials and condemnations to death; it being, of course, evident that the last survivor would see no amusement in trying and sentencing himself. In this way a prolonged entertainment would be secured at a very trifling expense and without the least danger. The more the matter is looked into, the more probable does it appear that the United Irishmen were revived expressly for the pleasure of holding a series of successive courts-martial upon one another. If so, Father MACNAMARA deserves to be regarded by his associates as a real philanthropist who has taken from conspiracy its danger, and renders assassination a bloodless and innocent game.

CAT SHOWS.

Cats must be decidedly more popular in England than they are here. How else are we to account for the annual cat-shows at the Sydenham Palace? Our cat-shows are purely voluntary on the part of the cats, and, being held at unseemly hours on unlawful back fences, excite us to rage instead of admiration, and are the occasion of the distribution of boot-jacks instead of prizes. The English cat-show, with its committee sitting in judgment on an array of cats, and awarding silver cups and decorative medals with grave enthusiasm, is clearly an expression of a national interest in cats which is wholly wanting in this country.

Looking at the matter dispassionately, it is impossible to avoid the conviction that the zeal of the promoters of cat-shows outruns their judgment. The influence of such an exhibition as that which recently assembled three hundred and thirteen cats at Sydenham cannot but be injurious to the moral nature of the cat. The qualities which ought to be encouraged in the cat are honesty in respect to the family milk, skill and industry in pursuit of mice, and that graceful limpness of body which the humane and generous cat exhibits when inverted or bent into abnormal geometrical figures by inconsiderate infants. Sleekness of fur, beauty of color, and grace of tail, constitute the merely outward cat, and are of little value in comparison with moral worth. A cat may be as faultless in external appearance as is a professional gambler, but he may also be as worthless and corrupt. There are cats with fur of the purest whiteness, whose interior is nevertheless habitually full of surreptitious chicken-bones; and there are cats whose lithe forms, clad in jet-black fur, suggest exceptional abilities in the rat arena, but who are too lazy to kill the smallest mouse, and who are secretly in league with the rodent banditti, permitting them to ply their profession without molestation on condition that they will not disturb the cat's after-dinner nap. While beauty is always to be desired, and personal neatness to be encouraged, it is the gravest mistake to imagine that the exterior of a cat gives any clue to his moral qualities.

Now the committee which awards prizes at the cat-show looks only at the external cat. The most depraved cat in the United Kingdom may receive the highest praise if his coat is better than the coats of his rivals. What would be thought of a competitive examination for commissions in the Army if the candidates were judged exclusively by their clothes? Would it not lead young men to regard dress as of more importance than intelligence, bravery, and honesty? The influence of a cat-show must be precisely similar. The cats are taught that fur is of more consequence than anything else. Can it be expected that cats who have once attended so demoralizing an exhibition will return to the prosaic duty of rat-catching in dirty cellars, when they have seen the highest prize awarded to a dissolute reveler, who has for years spent his nights in riotous pleasures on wood-sheds of infamous reputation, and who has never done an honest day's work in his whole feline existence?

We may congratulate ourselves that the cat-show has not yet become popular here. Our cats are bad enough as it is, but at all events they know that industry is a better passport to favor than debauchery; and that the finest fur combined with habits of laziness, profanity, theft, and midnight singing, cannot safely invoke comparison with the dingy coat of the faithful hunter of the coal-cellar. It is perhaps a reproach to us that we make so few efforts to elevate the moral tone of the American cat, but we can at least boast that we have not openly thrown the influence of public exhibition and competitive examinations on the side of mere fur, and against faithfulness, honesty, and the mastery of mice.

AMUSEMENTS.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The Oratorio Society of New-York last evening entered upon the third season of its existence with a very creditable performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio "St. Paul." Many years must go by before music of this serious order becomes as popular in this country as it is in England, but a few associations willing to do such honest work as the singers did yesterday will achieve much toward cultivating a taste for the noble and severe writings of Handel and his successors. Last night's interpretation of "St. Paul" was more than satisfactory. There was, indeed, some disposition shown to now and then drag the time, and some of the crescendos were scarcely dealt with as energetically as could have been wished, but the rendering generally was correct and smooth, and the aggregate effect quite impressive. The Oratorio Society of New-York merits direct praise as a choral body; its numbers are well balanced; sometimes the chorus is a little more prudent, perhaps, than sure of itself, but, in the main, its members are spirited and precise. The co-operation of Mr. Thomas' orchestra last evening left the audience nothing to wish for in respect of accompaniments, and Dr. Damrosch, than whom no better conductor for an organization striving to win its way to distinction could be found, directed. The soloists were Mr. George Simpson, (tenor,) an artist imbued with the traditions of oratorio, and, hence, one of the few performers before the public really equal to its interpretation; Mr. A. E. Stoddard, (baritone,) whose style is still somewhat rugged; Miss Anna Drasdil, (contralto,) who can be reproached with a tendency to slow movements which neither the metronome-marks nor the character of the themes always justify, but whose delivery is always broad and tasteful in no ordinary degree, and Mrs. Imogene Brown, (soprano), who in tasks of this kind, is as a rule overweighted. The Society will sing "The Messiah" at its second concert on Dec. 27, prox.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The public rehearsal for Mr. Thomas' first symphony concert occurs at Tammany Hall to-morrow afternoon. The programme is to include a symphony by Liszt to Dante's "Divina Commedia," Beethoven's eighth symphony, the overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis," by Gluck, and two songs which Mme. Antoinette Sterling is to interpret.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

The sale of seats for these concerts, the first of which is to occur at Chickering Hall on Monday evening next, will commence this morning.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

"Martha" will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, with Herr Wachtel as *Lionello*, for the first time this season.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

The adaptability of the Brooklyn Theatre to the requirements of what is best understood as legitimate or standard comedy, and the judicious application of the abundant resources of the management, are both very well illustrated by the complete and symmetrical representation of "The School for Scandal" during the past two evenings. In the retrospection of playgoers, it is not unusual to allow regret to run riot over days when Sheridan's great comedy was supposed to be in its glory, but we confess that there does not appear to be too much occasion for these exuberant dolors. Such performances of it as may be witnessed from time to time in the principal metropolitan houses, as we have just had at the Brooklyn Theatre, or as have been associated with the fortunes of the Haymarket, of London, are against the supposition that the actors and actresses who could play it are of the past. Notably, we have now an artist in the person of Mr. Gilbert who makes the best traditions of the past take form and color in the present. The veteran actor of Mr. Wallack's company has filled the rôle of *Sir Peter Teazle* in Brooklyn. It is assuredly a personation which leaves no occasion for retrospective regrets. Ripe experience and abundant culture have given it shape and life, and the solid native talent of Mr. Gilbert have raised it to the dignity of a creation which it would not be too much to deem imperishable. Of all the *Sir Peter Teazles* which we can now call to mind, it seems especially to have struck the golden mean of texture and of temperament. It is not so steeped in acerbity and testiness as to be harsh and angular, a description which would not ill become the character in the hands of another very distinguished actor—we mean Mr. Chippendale, of the London Haymarket, who used to fill the part when the company of that theatre was at its best Neither is it too ripe and mellow and good-natured, an error in the opposite direction, but it is nicely balanced between these qualities. Such inclining as it has, however is toward the sunny side of the man's nature. For the executive art of the personation, as apart from the conception, it hardly needs comment at this time of Mr. Gilbert's career. With Mr. Gilbert's *Sir Peter* mated by a performance of such rare grace and freshness as the *Lady Teazle* of Miss Marie Gordon, the successful rendering of "The School for Scandal" would be more than half assured, but their effective art is carried, subject, of course, to some graduations, through all the other characters. The *Joseph Surface* of Mr. Searle is a well-considered and careful piece of acting, and if Mr. Robinson seems somewhat ponderous for the rôle of *Charles Surface*, it must be borne in mind that this is only in physique, and that in the mental elasticity and *esprit* which belong to it there is no flagging. Again we have Mr. Thomas Morris furnishing an excellent picture of *Sir Oliver Surface*, and Mr. Mathews making *Careless* as lively and untrammeled as his name betokens. And so with the scandal-mongering coterie, of whom special credit is due to Mrs. Farren for her excellent impersonation of *Mrs. Candour*. On this and Thursday nights "The School for Scandal" will be replaced by "The Rivals," and on Friday Mr. Gilbert will take his benefit in "The Road to Ruin."

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE LYCEUM.

The performance of Thiboust & Barrière's comedy, "Les Jocrisses de l'Amour," at the Lyceum Theatre, last evening would claim mention if only because the entertainment was the most hilarious we can recall since the palmiest days of burlesque, or the youth of opera bouffe in New-York. It is really impossible to say anything else concerning it, for no review of the incidents of "Les Jocrisses," which illustrates, as *Hamlet* puts it, what fools women make of men, would convey the faintest idea of its merit as a laughter-provoking play. The piece, to be precise, is rather a vaudeville than a comedy, for its plot is extremely slight, its characters are but outlines, and its dialogue lacks the sparkling facets which Augier, Dumas, and their rivals cut upon their dialogue. On the other hand, "Les Jocrisses" is rich in comical situations and in droll repartee, and although the fastidious listener often has cause to wonder at the license of the text and the indelicacy of the suggestions, he must, nevertheless, bear in mind that the personages are not without their counterparts in real life, and accord some freedom to the writer who would kill vice by ridicule and *castigare ridendo mores*. Last night's performance progressed with all the briskness which distinguishes French representations, and the audience entering thoroughly into the spirit of the affair, the happiest results were attained. M. Gennetier, as *Moulinier*, an elderly but still lively personage, and M. Mezières, as *Marocain*, a sort of liveried philosopher who has studied the foibles of mankind and womankind in the *demi monde*, were conspicuously good, M. Mezières' performance being tinged with a sort of grim eccentricity very potent—on early acquaintance with it, at all events—to excite merriment. M. Jaeger, a capital *comique*, Mme. Renard, and M. Richez were next in prominence. There will be a matinée entertainment when these performers, Mmes. Clarence and Lormiant, and MM. Dalbert and Veniat, will appear in "Frou Frou" at the Union Square Theatre this afternoon; to-morrow evening, at the Lyceum, "Le Sphinx" will be acted.

A LEGISLATIVE REUNION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF FORMER MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSEMBLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 9.—The annual reunion of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature prior to 1850 will take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock in the hall of the House of Representatives. The veteran ex-members will hold a session after the most approved legislative style, which will be followed by speeches and renewal of old friendships. The affair will conclude with a banquet in the evening. The list of living members contains 305 names, their services covering a period from 1810 to 1850. Twenty seven have died since the reunion last year. Among those expected to be present is the lately-defeated Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, Victor E. Piollet.

THE SARATOGA DEFAULTER.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—TREASURER MANN COOLLY WATCHING THE PROCEEDINGS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The excitement touching the affairs of County Treasurer Henry A. Mann, of Ballston Spa, does not abate in the least. At this afternoon's session the Board of Supervisors received a partial report from the County Treasurer, and also submitted his account to a Committee of Investigation for thorough examination. The committee was instructed to fathom the case as far as possible within its jurisdiction. It was also instructed to employ assistance in the shape of experts to facilitate the earliest possible rendering of a report. Mr. Mann appeared in the court-room while the board was in session, and seemed to take the matter coolly. He was extremely reticent, and was careful not to commit himself, and would not be interviewed by the press representatives. He claims that the county or State will not lose anything by the over-issue of notes. He has sufficient real and personal property to offset it. Though not yet officially stated, it is asserted, on what is claimed to be trustworthy authority, that the over-issue of notes will exceed $118,000. Mr. Mann is said to have stated that the County is liable for only $8,000 of these notes, yet this lacks confirmation. One of the members of the board alone holds $13,000 of these notes. In Ballston Spa they may be found on almost every hand. Several days will doubtless elapse before anything of a definite nature can be known.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC ROAD SURRENDERED TO ITS DIRECTORS BY THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—At a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company a proposition was submitted by the Atlantic and Pacific Company to surrender the Missouri Pacific Railroad to the Directors of the latter company, which was accepted. A statement was also made that the Atlantic and Pacific Company, since it leased the Missouri Pacific Road, had expended for the benefit of the latter road, in various improvements, over one and a quarter millions of dollars, and for which the Missouri Pacific stands indebted to the Atlantic and Pacific Company. Of this sum Andrew Pierce individually indorsed for the sum of $1,000,000, in consideration of which and for other reasons he was elected General Manager of the Missouri Pacific Road. The other officers of the road remain unchanged. The Company's indebtedness to St. Louis County was considered and action taken that will assure payment of all past due interest at an early date.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The following gentlemen, members of the Advisory Board of the South Pass jetties, are here, and will leave with Capt. James B. Eads this evening to examine the improvement now in progress at South West Pass in the mouth of the Mississippi River: Sir Charles Hartley, Engineer of the Danube jetties; Gen. J. G. Barnard, United States Engineer Corps; H. D. Whitcomb, Engineer of the James River, Virginia, improvements; William Roberts, Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Other members of the board, consisting of Gens. G. S. Alexander, United States Engineer Corps; T. E. Sickels, Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, and Prof. Mitchell, of the United States Coast Survey, are expected to arrive in time to leave with the rest of the party. The board will be joined at New-Orleans by an official of the Russian Government, who is engaged in examining the chief engineering works of this country.

THE HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY DISCUSSED—IMPORTANT PAPERS ON MEDICAL SUBJECTS—THE PROGRESS OF THE STATE ASSOCIATIONS—HEALTH IN AMERICAN WATERING-PLACES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 9.—The annual meeting of the American Public Health Association for 1875 was commenced this morning at Baltimore, according to the adjournment last year. The meeting took place in the concert-room of the Academy of Music, Dr. James A. Stuart, the Health Officer of the city, making the opening address of welcome. His short and kindly speech was followed by the introductory address of the President of the association, Dr. Joseph M. Toner, of Washington, of which a brief abstact follows:

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

By President Joseph M. Toner, M. D.

The address of welcome by the President was a paper prepared with much care. After alluding to the purpose of the society, the promises of the present meeting, and welcoming the members present in a few words, he passed on to remark upon the obligations of Governments to protect the public health and the vital importance of the study and development of preventive medicine. Sanitary science must be made one of the great reforms of the age. Disease is not a Divine visitation. It proceeds from uncleanliness and the breaking of hygienic laws, for which popular ignorance and indifference are responsible. But the knights of sanitary reform are met by false conceptions of personal and domiciliary rights, and to overcome such obstacles must be the second move of sanitarians. The first, which has been already accomplished, was to secure the acceptance of the doctrine that many diseases are preventable. Discretion, perseverance, fortitude are requisite to those charged with this reform. Surer progress can doubtless be made by educating and leading public sentiment than by coercive sanitary laws. Fortunately, resources develop as they are needed. The highest skill of the architect, the engineer, the chemist, and the physician is enlisted in the cause. The greatest progress has been made in the development of a sentiment favorable to the organization of Boards of Health, and the practical application of sanitary agencies. The triumphant success of intelligent sanitary practice in times of great peril has made their value felt. Nine States have now organized State Boards of Health. That is progress. These boards intrust the discovery of evils and their remedies to men of scientific attainments and ability, and this has led to the preparation of many valuable papers. You all must have noticed with satisfaction how the literature of State medicine has been augmented since our last meeting. Special investigation has also been stimulated in a way that is yielding invaluable results. From a wide correspondence with physicians I have reason to believe that boards of health will be established in all States where none now exist in a few years. Boards of health should have one member who is a competent civil engineer, who should be consulted upon every change or improvement that affects drainage. Bad sewerage and resulting disease are the heritage of most cities from the lack of such supervision. Indeed, appointments to boards of health should invariably be made on grounds of special fitness. The massing of population is a necessity of our civilization, but the salubrity of the farm-house and cottage must be secured to the palace and the tenement by rigid and constant sanitary inspection and the suppression of causes of disease. The water supply of cities should receive the earnest attention of boards of health, that it may be pure and sufficient. A searching scientific investigation should be made into every occupation and mode of life, as to their bearing on health. Men's clothing, food, domicile, habits, all should be observed, and the widest range of observations made to discover the conditions which produce the highest vigor of body and mind, and secure the greatest longevity. The comparison of country and city life is naturally suggested. The former is considered the healthier, but we must learn how to make the latter just as healthy. Rapid transit for cities into the country is obviously desirable, as securing the virtual conditions of a country life to people whose business is in cities. The preservation of forests and their artificial propagation should be made a subject of legislation; next to drainage in importance are ventilation and lighting of houses. The excreta from the skin and lungs for twenty-four hours exceed in weight those from the kidneys and bowels. The sewerage of cities is the greatest problem of the sanitarian and the engineer, but the reclaiming of marshy and malarial lands by drainage deserves much attention. Methods of geological formation, of the effects of tidal overflow, of the nature and extent of inland swamps, are to be diligently studied in this connection. It ought to be well known that nations have more to dread from conditions of insalubrity than from epidemics. A voluminous mass of statistics and general information upon the drainage of wet and boggy lands constituted the bulk of Dr. Toner's address. The extent and characteristics of the principal swamps in the States of the Union, of the deltas of the great rivers of the world, have been the subject of his patiant investigation, and the facts given in the address will prove of great value.

There was considerable applause at the conclusion, for the hall was more than half filled by visitors, though very few of the members had arrived. The next paper was that prepared by Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, of New-Jersey, on the subject of "Dwelling-houses in their Relation to Health."

Dr. Hunt's address follows in substance:

PROPER CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES.

By Ezra W. Hunt, M. D.

In the construction of the modern dwelling-house taste and convenience, however important, should be subsidiary to sanitary considerations. The true function of a dwelling is to assist rather than to supersede nature, and where it is made, as it too often is, to exclude air, sunlight, and a certain degree of moisture, it attempts too much. The right philosophy is to dwell within it, as we do within our garments, and thereby seek to regulate temperature and to protect from extreme exposure. The popular idea upon the subject is quite different. Circulation, temperature, and the laws of insensible moisture are habitually hampered to such a degree that alternate dryness and dampness are too often the only atmospherical condition of the interior. Bad as is the tenement-house of our overcrowded cities, there are faults in the building of our brownstone fronts that are equally as erroneous, if not full as hurtful. The romantic old farm-houses of the country, with their wide fireplaces and other adjuncts, are also lacking in sanitary excellences. The first principle to be observed in the work of construction was that all special arrangements for heating or ventilation are merely accessory to the one prominent idea of making the house itself the best possible apparatus for health. Construction, locality, soil, and material must all be decided upon in turn, before the interior arrangements, upon which so much stress is usually laid, come to be considered. The first point to be considered was the foundation. In digging a cellar or forming a basement, care should be taken that the ground in the vicinity should be well drained. A disregard of this important essential, leads, as was shown by the sanitary statistics of New-York and other great cities, to the most fatal results. Drains should be arranged under the building, outside, and around the walls, in sufficient number and calibre and fall to dry soil unnaturally shaded, as to counteract the additional moisture which occupancy entails upon it. As air, in the ground as well as out of it, is the medium of evaporation or the chief regulator of heat and moisture, a series of air tubes or pneumatic pipes, and so elevated and protected in their outer openings as to admit nothing but air, have been found to be powerful adjuncts in securing greater circulation and dryness. The walls of a sub-cellar or basement should theoretically be porous throughout, but as this presupposes a degree of exterior drainage, which is too often wanting, the plan commonly adopted is to build the basement wall as solid and impervious as possible, in order to keep back the flow of water from the outside. Masonry to answer this requisite must be of thickness in proportion to outside oakage, and be concreted and grouted with the most impenetrable of cement. Limestone, a double wall, is made with a space between, connected with the outer air. This arrangement will answer if the outside of the outer wall is so impervious as to exclude water. Another plan was to fill the space with vitrified thin brick, the porosity of the latter affording space for air, while an extra septum was formed by the glazed surface. The surface of the basement should be concreted in the same manner and for the same purpose. Our chief dependence for dryness and ventilation is to have the floor raised from the concrete bottom so as to allow air circulation from the outside by air-boxes or tubes beneath and wainscoting or furred off walls on the sides, giving space for such extra introduction of air or sunlight from the top or lid of the box as will compensate for its exclusion at the sides. Care is also taken that at the adjacent parts where these apertures occur no surplus water falls from roof or outside, and that surface wet be carried off by flagging and grading inclining from the house. As by the laws of absorption and capillary attraction the moisture in the ground wall will rise above the ground level, the same kind of wall is usually carried to the height of the basement. Basement windows should be capacious, and reach nearly to the ceiling, and be capable of being either raised or lowered. There should seldom be less than eight feet in the clear between the floor and ceiling of the basement, and at least half of this space should be above the ground level. Dried kiln and close joined wood is the best material for the floor of this portion of the house. Especial care should be taken that the inside walls should be so constructed as to compensate for the impervisble outside wall by aiding in securing evaporation and dryness. In a sanitary point of view the chief requisite for these walls is non-absolvence of moisture and sufficient smoothness to avoid catching and fastening dust or light floating material. The usual lime and hair mortar with lime and sand partly covering a stucco wall, is probably the best for inner walls, although the hair at present furnished is sometimes so laden with organic matter as to call for the adoption of some new substitute for this purpose. When medical records show that hospital walls have furnished over forty per cent. of organic matter, it is well to be careful upon this point. If we depend upon hard walls, they should either be painted or so smooth as to admit of washing. In this way they are less apt to retain floating particles, and are more easily cleansed by dry or moist rubbing. Investigation shows that the kalsomined wall, while temporarily of a somewhat cleansing or disinfecting nature, is not so cleanly as it has been reputed to be. The cases in the New-York and Paris hospitals in which improperly constructed walls have been the receptacles of contagion, are well known, and in some instances it has been found necessary to destroy even the whole wall because it was thus impregnated. Cross partitions constitute another evil which needs rectifying. In frequent cases these partitions are so extended across the house and closets, and dark rooms so interposed as to prevent circulation of air from front to rear. Ventilation requires that a certain steady movement of air to and fro be kept up. It need not necessarily move fast. Experiments show that it has to reach a maximum of between nineteen and twenty inches per second before becoming apparent to our senses. Between this and stagnation there are many gradations. Mere diffusion in close apartments is but an intermingling of foul gases, unless there is additional activity of motion. A stir-about of impure air does not of itself give purity. It must be still further displaced and diluted by draughts, or by insensible circulation. Many a house, by reason of its construction, has its spots of stagnant air, or, as they have been called, "dead ends," of foul air. The present plan, which intercepts the passage of air from outside to outside by two impervious walls, and then interposes double walls with closets between, is wholly objectionable. In each middle wall there should be transom windows opposite each other or over the doors, with pully and cord inside to secure their opening. In too many houses the basement hall, which should be one of the best and most thoroughly ventilated in the building, is the darkest, closest and dampest in the whole house. Few householders appreciate how much of their supply of air comes up from the basement, by the hall, dumb-waiters, and the ceiling. It is for this reason that the greatest pains in construction should be taken here. The front and rear doors should always be provided with transom windows above, and part of the door itself should be constructed of glass, protected by iron bars. Similar modifications are necessary in the structure of the outside steps and back portico. Another essential requisite is an open fireplace in each large room of the basement, an arrangement by which additional ventilation is afforded. In general, we claim for basements what Woodward claims for hospitals, "No ward should be without an open grate, no matter what other mode of heating is adopted." All these precautions are necessary in the construction of the basement, because it is so much more than is commonly realized the distributing reservoir to the rest of the building.

In the composition of the outside walls, the great desideratum is to secure building material that air may freely permeate, and thus keep the inmates drier and warmer, and yet not so porous as to allow perceptible outer currents of air to flow through it. Builders as a rule aim to make air-tight houses, but usually and fortunately for the public fail in doing so. When, by the use of the densest granite and the closely-fitting iron slag, they succeed in accomplishing their object, no amount of inside shafts or heaters or window ventilation can make the structure fit to live in. The various substances in common use for building purposes are valuable just as they contain sufficient compactness and firmness, and at the same time admit of a sufficient admission of atomized air circulation, without unduly absorbing moisture. The densest granites and marbles will contain about a pint of water in each cubic yard, and so, when dry, admit a similar proportion of air. Ordinary sandstone will hold one gallon to the cubic foot, and so on. In building, something depends on exposure, on size of blocks, as modifying the amount of mortar or cement used, and upon thickness or clearness of walls. Where walls are exposed to beating rains, a smooth or glazed surface does better than a rough one. The great value of our sharp sand and lime mortar and cements is in the fact that the lime and sand form a porous silicious limestone, the hydrate being changed into a carbonate of lime. Thus the mortar and the brick form a good building structure, the mortar forming one-fifth. The lime and sand inside wall-finish on dry ceiling lath, not less than one-fourth of an inch apart helps the progressive porosity of the structure from without inward. This should extend behind wainscot and baseboards. It is even better if the heavy coat of plaster extends along the floor beams, so as to make a continuous inside wall from basement to attic. Where wood inclosure is used, a similar result is gained by the use of sheathing, tarred paper, and overlapping clapboards, oiled or painted.

The problem of correct heating is next to be considered. There are many solutions offered but none of them seem to dispose of all the difficulties to be encountered. The old-fashioned fire-place or glowing grate has been steadily growing in favor of late, and has evidently a destiny to fulfill. One thing, however, should be remembered, and that is not to allow a multiplicity of heating appliances to do away with the healthy exercise of the heat-giving properties of the human system. People in good health in a rightly-constructed and ventilated dwelling have no need for the excess of caloric which dwellers in damp, air-tight, and unhealthy structures demand. The inside finnishing of the house demands careful attention. The ceilings should be sufficiently high, and the windows made to lower and raise. The latter point is specially important, from the fact that ventilation is much better promoted by a slight opening above and below than by a single aperture. Recesses for sliding doors, the joints of inside blinds, and other places of deposit for dust, should be kept free and clean from all extraneous matter. In the papering of walls it must be borne in mind that much of the material used for this purpose is capable, under certain circumstances, of emitting poisonous effects. Papers which are varnished and admit of washing are less objectionable. Wall-papering on new, well-dried walls is not to be uniformly condemned, but it is well to bear in mind these limitations. In the building of attics and roofs care should be taken to avoid as much as possible the tendency to overheating in Summer and excess of cold in Winter, as well as to secure the required amount of ventilation. A material inside of the roof which would correspond to woolen as a clothing would have effect in regulating the heat within. A lath and plaster ceiling on the rafter beams and perforation from under the gutters for air entrance often aids much in equalizing the tempearature.

The conclusion was hailed with loud hand-clappings from every part of the hall. The Secretary, Dr. Elisha Harris, opened the discussion of the paper by some handsome compliments to the writer, and then begged for more details on certain points, which Dr. Hunt readily supplied. The next paper on the list should have been on "Sanitary Principles in Home Architecture," by Dr. Dean, of Rochester, N. Y., but he had not arrived, and his place was filled by Dr. Hartshorne, who read his paper on the "Sanitary Condition of American Watering Places," which had been set down in the programme for Wednesday.

The following is an abstract of it:

WATERING-PLACE SANITARY SCIENCE.

By Henry Hartshorne, M. D.

Upon the subject of those natural local advantages for which multitudes resort to our great watering places, viz., original salubrity of atmosphere, medicinal waters, change of mental and bodily impressions, and wholesome enjoyment of the beauty of varied scenery, the common stock of knowledge, and special treatises of climatologists and authors upon mineral springs, may suffice. It is the intention of this paper to point out particularly what further knowledge is important yet to be obtained in order not only to estimate rightly the actual usefulness of these resorts, but to afford measures for the entire realization of their benefits by the prevention or removal of existing drawbacks thereto, that is, of incidental unsanitary conditions. These drawbacks are apt to be connected especially with the occurrence of times of great periodical increase of population, at places where everything is temporary, as it were, and migratory, not permanent. A watering-place is a kind of developed camp. The same principles of sanitary science and practice essentially, are capable of illustration in camps and in places of Summer resort. One general fact is fundamental here—that there is in nature, apart from human invasion or interference, a balance of formation and destruction, of life and death, food and waste, making a perfect natural economy everywhere. Primeval forests are clean, though abounding in luxuriant life, every one of whose forms runs rapidly into decay, as every particle, as soon as it dies, is taken up by some of those myriad organisms, vegetable or animal, minute or large, which are everywhere seeking for food in the great struggle for existence. Man comes in with his artificial constructions and sweeps away much of this balanced economy of nature. Under his tread the green earth grows bare. His habitations, transient or permanent, exclude multitudes of the lower and lesser denizens of the same region, whose natural functions as scavengers, or, as it were, heaven-appointed sanitary officers, are thus impaired or annulled. Hence comes "matter out of place," foulness of the earth, water and air, stench, miasma, pestilence. Nature seems to wage incessant guerrilla warfare with her invader. Yet man's conquest over nature is legitimate. What is wanting? Simply that our reason should be used in counting the true cost of civilization, meeting all its conditions as they exist wisely.

In applying this large general principle, the evils to be guarded against in the camp, the new settlement, or the temporary watering-place, are found belonging chiefly to the deterioration of drinking water and atmosphere, under the influence of excretory matter. Every human being gives out constantly, from his lungs, skin, and otherwise, about as much as is from day to day received by him as food, drink, and air of respiration. We take inorganic atmosphere and water, and disorganized, though recently living, grains, fruits, roots, and flesh, &c., into our systems; we organize and consume them, and then throw them out again to be rapidly decomposed. The higher the life they have attained in us, the deadlier poisons they become in their effete molecular death. Thus crowd poison breeds typhus and typhoid fever, and promotes diphtheria, cholera infantum, and malignant cholera; nay, gives special aid and comfort to all zymotic disease-causes, such as small-pox, scarlet fever, and the rest, and contributes greatly to the mortality of phthisis, pneumonia, and nervous affections, especially those attended by convulsions in children. In watering places, as already said, the sanitary requirements least apt to be early and fully considered are those concerning drainage and conservancy—*i. e.*, prompt and perfect disposal of human and animal excreta, and the removal of offal of all kinds—and providing and preserving in purity good drinking water. Local advantages, with the usual appropriation of large or considerable spaces for the accommodation of those who seek health resorts, and the absence of most of the population from those localities through a number of months of the year, have prevented such deficiencies from very frequently making themselves known by serious disease and mortality. Yet marked epidemics, or rather endemics, have repeatedly occurred, as warnings that should be heeded; and scattered cases of sickness thus produced, sometimes fatal, have no doubt been more numerous. Mount Desert and Lake Mahopac are especially well known to have, within a few seasons, had their times of special reversal of that relation to health for which they have been visited from year to year. Newport suffered with cholera in 1854; Atlantic City, a few years ago, had a number of cases of typhoid fever; and Saratoga has had, during the present year, a greater mortality from diarrheal disorders than rightly belongs to its population.

Now, what is to be done, to anticipate or remove, to make impossible, such unsanitary conditions? First, for a practical illustration, let us see what is the worst possible method to be pursued? We will suppose a place upon the seashore to be selected for a new Summer resort. One or two hotels are erected, half a dozen boarding-houses are built, and from fifty to 100 cottages; the latter, say, upon lots about 50 by 100 feet each. Each hotel, boarding-house, and cottage must have its supply of water for drinking, cooking, and washing; its kitchen-drain, and its privy. Convenience suggests, and the limits of each property dictate, that each of these, or at least the first and last, shall be as near the house as possible, and therefore very close to each other. Within eight or ten feet of the kitchen door, a driven well, fifteen or twenty feet deep, may bring up a supply of water for domestic purposes. Ten or fifteen feet further off a well is dug for necessary use, and perhaps another or the same receives the termination of the kitchen drain. In other words, two or three holes are bored or dug in the sand, into one or two of which a deposit of semi-liquid filth is made, while from the other one water is drawn up to drink. Hardly is this in any respect an imaginary or overdrawn picture. Summer before last I visited a place almost precisely thus misprovided. Everyone there, younger and older, had to go through a seasoning diarrhea; children, at least, doing so at the risk of their lives. The wonder only was, that so many survived and recovered, showing how fair a filter, for a while, sand is, and what endurance, in a good natural atmosphere, the human system possesses. Season by season, unless improved in its conditions and management, such a place must become more unhealthy, until some marked mortality compels either its desertion or its renovation. The chief problem is to obtain drinking water untainted by excrement or house drainage. Shall we avoid the ground as a source of water supply, or shall we endeavor to protect the ground from contamination? The first is a simple measure, when arrangements are made for collecting rain-water. At Atlantic City, two years ago, as I have been informed by a gentleman familiar with that resort, among quite a number of cottages in which typhoid fever occurred, all were supplied with water from driven wells; while every family drinking rain-water only, escaped the disease. Another method, of course more expensive, will be to have good water brought from a distance in pipes or by aqueducts. On the other hand, the non contamination of the ground may be sought for by the use of sealed, non-porous, privy-wells; this is the method which was resorted to last Summer, at Ocean Grove, New-Jersey. Every house was required to have in use the following arrangement: A box was made of two-inch planks saturated without and within with coal tar. For a private family this box may be 3 feet long, the same in depth, and 2 feet in width. Outside of this is an impermeable layer 9 inches thick, composed of two-thirds Roman cement and one-third mortar, and outside of that a firm setting of brick. The brick and cement make a permanent trough, in which the tarred box is placed, to be removed at least twice every season, under the direction of the officers of the company. The introduction of the method of conservancy, as I am told by W. C. Bakes, pharmacist, who has an establishment at Ocean Grove, has been attended by a marked improvement in the health of the locality, especially as regards diarrheal affections. Driven wells are in general use there, and are now uncontaminated, unless it may be by kitchen drainage, or by underground communication with a fresh water lake receiving such drainage in the vicinity. Moreover, kitchen drainage is not, on this plan, excluded from the ground. By means of pipes it may be, and commonly is, conducted to a sunken barrel or shallow well at the rear end of each lot. This minimizes the evil. During a short Summer season the natural sand filtration may accomplish the most of what is needed for protection. Yet such protection is still of doubtful sufficiency. Investigations in the north of England have shown, (as testified to by George Waring, Jr., on "Sanitary Drainage," *Atlantic Monthly*, November, 1875, page 537,) that the ordinary contents of public sewers receiving only kitchen wastes, house slops, and the washing of the streets, without any water-closet connections at all, are apparently as foul and offensive as when they receive all the ordure of the town. Further, the cemented privies detain everything, and thus require special arrangements to prevent their tainting the air around them. Foul water-closets do perceptibly spoil the atmosphere in some grand hotels, in unquestionably salubrious localities. How is this to be prevented? Better than disinfectants (which, however, may be often useful), will be downward water-closet ventilation. The principle of this is not new, having been in use in a celebrated dissecting-room in Paris for many years. Lewis Leeds, Sanitary Engineer, introduced it with excellent effect in a number of United States General Hospitals during the late war in this country. Practically, as applicable to watering places, hotels, and boarding-houses, William G. Rhoads, of Philadelphia, has recently obtained ample demonstration of its serviceableness at Atlanta City, N. J. The plan is simple. It requires only that the outlet pipe from each water-closet should have an efficient water trap, and that just above the trap a vent pipe should pass off so as to enter the kitchen chimney. The upward draught of this, the fire being always kept burning, will insure a downward draught into (instead of out of) the water closet. Of course the trap is an essential part of this arrangement.

In reference to the whole subject of this paper more definite and numerous facts are wanting, such as will compel public and private attention to what are certainly to be regarded as at least imperfect sanitary conditions at many watering places. We need sanitary and mortuary statistics of these resorts. In order to obtain this information, I desire to suggest that it be requested of physicians and sanitary inquirers residing at or visiting watering places, to procure facts bearing upon their vital statistics and sanitary conditions, and to transmit them, during the coming year, to the Secretary of the American Public Health Association, at New-York. The large experience and ability of this officer, so well known in similar useful labors, will insure such employment of the materials thus furnished as must redound to great public advantage.

At the conclusion of this paper there was an adjournment until the afternoon. The members then crowded round the Secretary's desk and inscribed their names. Up to this time the only ones present were Dr. A. Palmer, Washington; Dr. John H. Ranch, Chicago; A. N. Bell, of Brooklyn; Ezra M. Hunt, New-Jersey; R. L. Dugdale, New-York; Henry Hartshorne, Philadelphia; J. W. Pinkham, Montclair, N. J.; Henry G. Wheelock, New-York; Heber Smith, Surgeon Marine Hospital service, New-York; Frederick Brown, Boston; Joseph M. Toner, Washington; J. J. Woodward, United States Army; J. M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon General United States Marine Hospital service; John C. Billings, United States Army; Prof. Stephen Smith, New-York; Drs. J. A. Stewart, Baltimore; Moreau Morris, New-York, formerly Health Officer; Mr. Snively, Pittsburg; W. J. Ardale, Pittsburg; Crosby Gray, Pittsburg; Thomas L. Neal, Dayton, Ohio; Lewis H. Steiner, Frederick, Md.; R. T. Stewart, President Maryland Hospital; George M. Sternberg, United States Army; Henry R. Noel, Baltimore; L. C. Winternitz, J. S. Conrad, J. McKew, Dr. Gleitsmann, North Carolina; E. L. Howard, Baltimore; C. W. Chancellor, R. J. Dunglison, Philadelphia; William Lee, Washington; Robert T. McCoun, United States Navy; H. O. Hitchcock, Kalamazoo, Mich.; John Eaton, Washington; James E. Reeves, Wheeling, West Va.; Prof. F. Donaldson, Baltimore; C. B. White, New-Orleans, President Board of Health; C. H. Nichols, Government Insane Asylum, Washington; William C. Hamilton, Baltimore; J. C. Harris, James B. Whitehead, Health Officer, Norfolk, Va.; James Carey Thomas, Baltimore, and Dorman B. Eaton, New-York.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the opening of the afternoon session the Secretary's report was called for, and was read by Dr. Elisha Harris. The following is an abstract of the paper:

THE STATE BOARDS OF HEALTH.

Extracts from the report of the Secretary of the Association.

Referring to the report now embodied in the first volume of this association's papers, for details upon the subject of State or Central Boards of Health, the following points are now before us concerning the progress of these organizations and their growth since our report in 1873:

State Board of Health of Alabama.—An act of the Assembly of the State was passed in 1875 establishing Boards of Health in the State. Under that act the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, organized and constituted the Board of Health of the State of Alabama.

State Board of Health of California.—This board, organized in the Spring of 1870, and consisting of seven physicians, continues to work nobly, though with inadequate financial resources to secure all the results at which it has aimed each year. Its reports, published every second year, do credit to the working ability of the members. Under its organic law the board organized a system for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths. The medical profession throughout the State generously responded to the requirements of the board, whose Secretary acted as the general Registrar, but, for want of adequate clerical aid, that officer recommends in his recent report that this branch of the board's service, so far as expenditures and clerical aid are required, be performed by the Secretary of State. The last report presents information upon the subject of irrigation, sewerage, drainage, local diseases, climatology and phthisis, the condition and wants of the insane and inebriate classes, the vital statistics of the chief cities and the sanitary development of hospitals, asylums, and other State institutions.

Board of Health of the District of Columbia.—Organized under an act of Congress in 1871 a board, consisting of three physicians and two other citizens, has continued to exercise the powers prescribed in the act with much energy and with large results. Practically, it is a State Board of Health, and has sufficient legislative powers to define and declare "nuisances injurious to health and provide for the removal thereof." The Secretary of the Board is the Registrar of Vital Statistics for the District. The code of health ordinances is assuming a creditable shape.

State Board of Health of Georgia.—This board, organized in the city of Atlanta the 9th of June, 1875, consists of nine members, physicians, appointed by the Governor, and of four ex-officio members, viz.: the State Geologist, the Attorney General, Controller General, and elected Secretary. The appointed members hold office for six years, in succeeding groups of three each. The powers and duties of the board are comprehensive, yet uncomplicated.

State Board of Health of Louisiana.—The statute under which the Board of Health of New-Orleans exists also as the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana confers only the shadow of authority to do or permit any effective sanitary service by the board. The little which is authorized relates to quarantine and certain proceedings against pestilential diseases. The public importance of a judiciously administered system of external sanitary police is greater for the port of New-Orleans and for the Mississippi and its connecting waters within the State of Louisiana than the quarantine system of any other district in the world; and, on that account, if for no other, a State Board of Health would be capable of conferring immense benefits upon the State, making its beneficial influence felt in all the great valley of the Mississippi and its affluents for more than a thousand miles beyond New-Orleans.

State Board of Health of Massachusetts.—The six annual reports which this board has issued present ample proof that the inspection, research, and official reporting, by which great sanitary reforms are preceded, can be so conducted as to enlighten and benefit all classes of the people while preparing them to support the sanitary measures which are needed in various localities and different ways. It is no derogation to other State Boards of Health to say that with the smallest powers of aggression and interference, the State Board in Massachusetts has excelled all others in the variety of effectiveness of researches, and in this respect has been the pioneer and helper of every other State Board of Health. Even in presence of old statutes and an established system of vital statistics, the inquiry of this board into causes of preventable mortality, the records of epidemics and endemics, show how much such a commission of inquiry, advice, and information may do for the welfare of the Commonwealth.

State Board of Health of Michigan.—The excellent balance and breadth in the personel of this board, the expert ability of its Secretary, who is ex-officio Register of Vital Statistics for the State, the patience and thoroughness evinced in the researches of various members of the board, and especially the direct influence and intelligence which the officers of the board brought to bear in all the schools throughout the State, made this board the best educator of the people, and especially of young people and the children, that any State has yet had in its central Board of Health.

State Board of Health of Minnesota.—Now completing its third year of work, this board continues to make definite progress in the various researches it has undertaken, and it is influencing, in an admirable way, the sanitary conditions of all the State institutions in the nature of asylums, prisons, hospitals, and schools.

The Health Commission of the State of New-Jersey.—The Legislature, in 1874, authorized the appointment of a commission to report upon the sanitary wants and public health interests of New-Jersey. That duty was intrusted to able hands, who studied their problems carefully and reported promptly and well upon the field of their inquiries before a year had expired. The answers to its various inquiries came in from all parts of the State, and fully sustained the cause for which the Legislature had directed these inquiries to be made; but the project of law that was submitted by this commission failed of adoption in the Legislature of 1875. The main object, however, has been attained in New-Jersey. The intelligence and public spirit of its citizens have been awakened, and will secure the organization of a central Board of Health and Vital Statistics.

State Board of Health of Virginia.—The seven physicians whose public spirit induced them in 1878 to accept the duty of organizing the State Board of Health, under the statute passed in February of that year, still continue their work, but the State continues oblivious to the duty of encouraging the work in a liberal way. The last lines of the statute here referred to still remains unamended; it reads: "Provided, that the said Board of Health shall not in any way be a charge upon the State."

After he had finished reading, the President presented the following questions for discussion: "What public necessities require that there shall be a central or State Board of Health in each State, and with what authority and duties should the State Board of Health be endowed?" "How shall local and State Boards of Health effectually supervise the registration of vital statistics, especially as respects causes of death, and investigate the sources of preventable diseases so as to best promote the public welfare?" A general discussion followed, in which the fact was developed that doctors, as a class, greatly deprecated the fact that they were often the only members of State boards. They desired to be united in sanitary action with engineers and architects. The next paper was by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, of Lewis County, N. Y., upon the public health interests concerned in the preservation of forests and cultivation of groves and trees, which was exceedingly interesting. The session was then adjourned.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

The County Boards of Supervisors met yesterday throughout the State as Boards of Canvassers, officially to canvass the votes cast at the late election. Queens County was the first to communicate to us the result, which in detail is as follows:

QUEENS COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	4757	6314	
Controller	4732	6273	189
Treasurer	4719	6308	195
Attorney General	4708	6312	191
Engineer and Surveyor	4705	6312	191
Canal Commissioner	4716	6313	190
Inspector of Prisons	4710	6287	170
Senator	5808	5259	
Assembly, First District	2192	2725	25
Assembly, Second District	2513	3429	145

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	6138	4426	111
Controller	6178	4382	....
Treasurer	6220	4331	....
Attorney General	6148	4402	....
Engineer	6137	4409	....
Canal Commissioner	6139	4409	....
Prison Inspector	6130	4611	....
Congressman	5809	4614	73
Senator	5508	4890	....
Assembly, First District	1918	2116	....
Assembly, Second District	3337	3067	....

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following incomplete returns have been received by telegraph:

CARMEL, N. Y., Nov. 9.—In Putnam County the official canvass gives these results. Seward, 523 majority. For Senator, Robertson, Rep., 504 majority. For Supreme Court Judge, Dykeman, fusion candidate, 998 majority. For Assembly, Fish, Rep., elected.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The official majority for Loomis, Liberal, for State Senator, in this the Twentieth District, is 14 over Gilbert, Rep.

MINERALS FROM BERGEN HILL.

We are indebted to Mr. Edward H. Fletcher, of No. 124 West Fifty-fourth street, for some beautiful mineralogical specimens obtained in the excavation of the tunnel now in process of construction through Bergen Hill. They were found deep in the rock, and in no instance were any discovered near the surface. Some of them are very rare minerals, and are unequaled elsewhere. Among the specimens are Apophylite, a silicate of lime; Laumontite, a silicate of alumina and lime; Stellite, from its radiated form; Natrolite, (from "natron" soda;) Stilbite; Datholite; Boro-silicate of lime; Scolecite on Datholite; Prehnite, with Laumontite; Analcime, twenty-four-sided crystals; Calcite, calcic crystals; Iron Pyrites, sulphuret of iron on calcite; Copper Pyrites, sulphuret of copper with natrolite. These specimens are found very sparingly in the seams of the trap-rock.

EVENING RECEPTIONS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY REUNION.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ASSOCIATION—ADDRESSES BY EX-GOV. SEYMOUR, MAYOR WICKHAM, AND OTHERS.

The Mercantile Library Association held its regular annual dinner last night at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. The dining-hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and about one hundred and fifty gentlemen sat at the tables. Mr. Henry R. Pierson occupied the Chair, and was supported by Horatio Seymour, Alexander T. Stewart, Peter Cooper, Judge William E. Curtis, Mayor Wickham, ex-Judge Henry Hilton, Judge John R. Brady, Rev. Drs. Bellows and Tyng, Elliot P. Cowdin, and other eminent gentlemen. As soon as the banqueting was closed the order of toasts was opened by the Chairman, who announced as the first in order "The State of New-York," which was responded to at some length by ex-Gov. Seymour, who paid a glowing tribute to the commercial prosperity, intellectual advancement, and material wealth of the Empire State.

Mayor Wickham, in response to the toast, "The City of New-York," said: "Thanking you, gentlemen, for the kind manner in which you have received the mention of my name, in this connection I must excuse myself for not attempting an extended speech to-night. I am, as you perceive, suffering from a severe cold, which should have kept me at home had I been able to resist the temptation to indulge myself with the pleasure of joining this reunion of my old associates of the Mercantile Library Association. Indeed, I have observed in some of the newspapers remarks which suggest that at this peculiar juncture I am not a representative of the opinions and interests of New-York. With that modesty and diffidence, therefore, which you who have long known me recollect have always characterized me, I hesitate as to any utterance whatever upon those topics to-night. It occurs to me to ask, however, of the intelligent men I see around me at this table this question: Do not recent expressions of public opinion indicate that the time has come when it is to be decided whether New-York is to be governed by all the people and in the interest of and for the welfare of all the people, or merely by a class and for the benefit only of those who live upon the moneys extorted from property and from labor by taxation?

Mayor Wickham concluded with a tribute to the noble mission of the Library Association, and expressed wishes for the prosperity of the institution.

"The Press," was responded to by Mr. Parke Godwin; "The Church," by Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Jr.; "The Judiciary," by Judge Curtis; "Literature," by Dr. Bellows; "The Merchants of New-York," by Simeon B. Chittenden.

Mr. Chittenden, in responding to this latter toast, said: It is of course perfectly well known to everybody that the merchants of New-York have had rather rough times since the great panic of 1873; and it is a comfort to find, that though our profit accounts are very short indeed, and badly mixed, our toast to-night is every bit as fresh as it was when the Republic was a great deal weaker, and we were much more popular. In this connection, Mr. Chairman, I wish to remind you that strange gods of finance and taxation, having usurped power, have demoralized Government, shattered and weakened the commerce of the country, and clipped the wings of its merchants. I am not disposed to say one word, disrespectfully, of science or its votaries. The world is greatly their debtor. But it is, nevertheless, a curious fact that scientific economists of the broadest pretensions find great difficulty in agreeing upon fundamental principles, if we except one, to wit.: that what's called "common-sense," is "but another name for crude genius of unmethodised experience," a thing of no present value in the adjustment of great economic questions. For myself, I must confess that I am quite old-fashioned and slow to invest in patent ideas. I take no stock in the one just alluded to. The stake is too stupendous. I cannot forget that in 1765—ten years before our Independence—John Cruger, who three years later became the first President of our Chamber of Commerce, incited and led the merchants of this City to open and violent resistance to oppressive legislation. And if we bridge history from Cruger to Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, who saved Washington and his armies by his "crude guesses," &c.; and then bridge again from Morris to the last days of James Buchanan's administration, when imbecility and treachery had crushed our constitution and committed the future of the nation remorselessly to the arbitrament of bloody battle! We shall find that the precious pivot of that momentous crisis was a question of finance, which could only be solved—and was solved—by the sense, patriotism, and courage of the merchants of New-York. He closed by expressing the hope that the next Congress, shaking off the mistakes incident to and inseparable from the unlooked for and tragic events of the last fifteen years, discarding firmly all devices and nostrums, may soon be found working in harmony with then enlightened and educated will of the American people for the establishment of a solid base, for the upbuilding of national prosperity.

Judge Curtis, in replying to the toast of the Judiciary, called attention to the deep interests which the mercantile community had in sustaining a pure and untrammeled Bench, and to the duty of every intelligent man in fitting himself for the responsible obligation which rested upon him as a citizen, of adjudication as a juror.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, in responding to "Literature," expressed the belief that as as a rule young men born to wealth were almost always dissolute and abandoned, while their fathers, who were usually self-made men who came up to opulence through the school of hardship and stern contact with the harder phases of life, were almost always dignified, prudent, and refined. The school of the world had a literature of its own, which abundantly fitted a man for every phase of usefulness and of knowledge, but he was glad to be able to say that he believed there was a better state of morals, a more advanced idea of right and energy, and of moral conduct in general, growing up among our young men, and that it was mainly due to the dissemination of useful knowledge, especially of the knowledge which led them to avoid squandering of money, and to turn their opportunities and their faculties to good account. He closed with an appeal to the opulent class of men he saw about him to sustain the library and all kindred institutions, for literary enlightenment, he thought, was as productive of good results in the counting-house as it was in its more specific intellectual applications.

A CENTENNIAL RECEPTION.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BROOKLYN MATERNITY AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Centennial Reception of the Brooklyn Maternity, given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, was deserving of note, both from the auspices under which it took place and from the really interesting features of the entertainment. The evening's entertainment was divided into three portions, the first consisting of a concert in fourteen parts, including singing by well-known performers, and instrumental music by Gilmore's military orchestra. A noteworthy feature of this part of the programme was a cornet solo from Verdi by Arbuckle. During the concert the Old Guard in uniform entered escorting the guests of the evening. After the concert came the dancing, which was indulged in with zest until a very late hour. The only decoration of the hall appeared in the shape of a row of lettered gas jets forming the words "Brooklyn Maternity," which appeared on a line with the boxes. One of the greatest attractions — certainly the most unique — was afforded in the appearance of the supper room and its appurtenances. Around the walls of this room were hung some capital caricatures, executed in colored crayons by Thomas Nast, representing comical incidents connected with the Revolutionary heroes, as well as those of later date. Bunker Hill was sketched with Warren suspended like Mohammed's coffin, midway from its summit; and among other scenes was the representation of the ideal and unsatisfactory anecdote of the Father of his Country and the memorable cherry tree. Beyond the supper room and opening into it was a typical New-England kitchen of the last century in all its details.

Among those present last evening were the following gentlemen, many of whom were accompanied by their wives: John W. Hunter, Mr. L. S. Burnham, Mr. C. L. Burnet, Mr. Winchester Britton, Judge C. L. Benedict, Mr. S. B. Chittenden, Mr. William H. Cromwell, Mr. Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Prof. D. H. Cochran, Mr. Edgar M. Cullen, Mr. H. B. Claflin, Mr. C. M. Depew, Mr. H. B. Durvea, Dr. J. B. Elliott, Judge J. W. Gilbert, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, Mr. Joseph M. Harper, Hon. E. M. Jewell, Mr. Henry P. Journeay, Dr. S. H. Keep, Mr. William B. Leonard, Mr. A. A. Low, Mr. William H. Lyon, Mr. A. E. Masters, Dr. R. C. Moffat, Mr. E. A. Molineaux, Dr. Edwin Miner, Judge H. A. Moore, Judge Alexander McCue, Judge Joseph Neilson, Mr. H. D. Polhemus, Mr. Levi Pawling, Mr. M. N. Packard, Mr. Lorin Palmer, Judge C. E. Pratt, Mr. Ripley W. Ropes, Mr. R. R. Raymond, Mr. Samuel Richards, Mr. R. W. Raymond, Judge George G. Reynolds, Gen. H. W. Slocum, Mr. David M. Stone, Mr. John C. Southwick, Mr. Augustus Storrs, Mr. Gerard M. Stevens, Mr. Henry W. Sage, Mr. Bryan H. Smith, Dr. J. F. Talmage, Mr. C. A. Townsend, Dr. A. Verona, Mr. D. C. Van Cott, Mr. John B. Woodward, Dr. E. J. Whitney, Mr. James P. Wallace, Mr. Stewart L. Woodford, Mr. D. C. Winslow, Mr. S. V. White.

THE BROOKLYN CITY VOTE.

THE CANVASS BEGUN—WRANGLES AT THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon as a Board of Canvassers to canvass the city vote, Alderman Bergen in the chair. Alderman Durvee, of the Second Ward, moved that the usual course be adopted and the returns referred to the Committee on Elections. Aldermen Strong and White, Republicans, opposed the motion and raised the legal point that only the Board of Canvassers as a whole could legally canvass the vote. There were, he said, a number of contested seats, and for this reason, also, it was advisable to have the vote canvassed in open board. The Democratic members urged precedent, claiming that what had been the custom for fifteen years should not now be deviated from. After a sharp contest it was determined to canvass the vote in open board and to begin at once. A committee was then appointed to assist the Clerk in calling off the figures.

The vote was canvassed until the Eighth Ward was reached, when a member of the board who voted with the majority to canvass the vote in detail, moved to reconsider and that the board proceed to canvass the vote in the Twenty-fifth Ward. A sufficient number of the Democrats voted with the Republicans to carry the motion to reconsider, but all the Democrats who were appointed on the committee to help the Clerk canvass the vote, and those who voted against the motion to reconsider, left the room. Those remaining were not sufficient to constitute a quorum, but they nevertheless counted the vote in the Twenty-fifth Ward, and then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. So far as counted the vote was found to correspond exactly with the returns made to the Police. Certificates of election will be given the Aldermen declared elected by the Police returns in the Sixth, Eighth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fifth Wards. In three of these wards the certificates will be issued to Republicans, but all the seats will be contested.

THE CANAL BOARD.

THE CASES AGAINST YATES AND BABCOCK ARGUED—REMARKABLE VOTING ON MOTIONS TO REINSTATE AND TO DISMISS—FINAL REINSTATEMENT OF BOTH AND DISMISSAL OF THE CHARGES.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—The Canal Board met today to resume the consideration of the cases of the suspended engineers, Yates and Babcock. All members of the board were present. Judge Yates and George W. Miller appeared for the defendants, and the Deputy Attorney General for the prosecution.

At the conclusion of the argument the board took a recess until 3:30 P. M.

On reassembling, Secretary of State Willers offered a resolution removing S. E. Babcock, Division Engineer.

Treasurer Raines took the floor, and proceeded to speak at length, repeating the history of Canal investigations from 1826 to the present day. He claimed that the exposures developed by the Canal Commissioners were not near as bad as they had been in times past. He attributed nearly all the fraud and corruption to bad legislation and the usages in practice on the canals. These engineers had done wrong, but they had followed the law and usage, both of which were wrong. He claimed that laws were passed authorizing the Canal Commissioners to go on and do additional work under existing contracts, and the contracts themselves, and the Dennison contract at Port Schuyler, so strongly denounced, allowed work, extra or additional work, to be done to an extent of blank dollars. With such things existing, he asked how it was possible to prevent fraud. As to following the specifications, it was a fact that so far as vertical walls are concerned they have not been followed since 1852. Those specifications were made for a few pieces of such wall at the end of the locks, and it would result in loss to the State if they were applied strictly to the walls constructed in late years. He referred to the case of McAlpine, who, when State Engineer, was reproved by the Legislature for insisting upon an adherence to the specifications. He said he would not vote for the removal of these officers, but would vote for their reinstatement. He condemned—utterly condemned—the practices and rules governing the Engineers, as also the acts of the Legislature and the construction given those acts by the State Engineer and Canal Commissioners; but knowing no act of corruption has been found against these officials, he would not vote for their removal. He thought, however, the Canal Board owed it to itself to adopt some expression, and put it on record, declaring that the construction put on the law by the Canal Commission was the one we must come back to.

He moved as a substitute that Yates and Babcock be reinstated.

The President decided the motion divisible, and put the question on the reinstatement of Yates, which was carried as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Hopkins, Raines, Sweet, Stroud, and Thayer—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Dorsheimer, Pratt, Willers, and Jackson—4.

The question was then taken on reinstating Babcock, and was lost, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Raines, Stroud, and Thayer—3.

NAYS—Messrs. Dorsheimer, Pratt, Sweet, Jackson, and Willers—5.

Mr. Hopkins not voting.

The question then recurred on the motion of Secretary of State Willers to remove Babcock, and it was lost as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Dorsheimer and Willers—2.

NAYS—Messrs. Hopkins, Raines, Pratt, Thayer, Stroud, Jackson, and Sweet—7.

Commissioner Stroud then moved that the charges against Yates and Babcock be dismissed, which was carried as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Hopkins, Raines, Pratt, Stroud, Thayer, Jackson, and Sweet—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Dorsheimer and Willers—2.

Mr. Stroud moved to reinstate Babcock.

A motion to lay this on the table was lost, and the motion to reinstate Babcock was carried as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Hopkins, Raines, Pratt, Thayer, Stroud, Jackson—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Dorsheimer and Willers—2.

Mr. Sweet not voting.

Mr. Jackson moved the appointment of Charles J. Olmstead, Division Engineer on the Western Division.

Laid over, and the board adjourned till to-morrow.

The enormous sales made by the leading retail clothing-house surprise the entire trade in that line. Last Saturday Baldwin the clothier, of New-York, (Canal and Broadway,) and of Brooklyn, (Fulton and Smith streets,) sold at retail, C. O. D., over twenty-one thousand dollars' worth of men's and boys' clothing. The business done by this house is simply immense; no other in the same line sells half as much.—*Exchange.*

THE RAW, BLUSTERING WINDS OF WINTER search out the weaknesses of all who are predisposed to lung complaints, and, in consequence, colds, coughs, and bronchial disorders everywhere prevail. Those who have contracted colds should be especially careful, and not imprudently wait until by constant coughing they so irritate and rack their lungs as to bring on themselves a very serious pulmonary affection. Let them rather treat their symptoms rationally, and at once and by the prompt use of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, cure their colds, and heal all accompanying soreness of the chest.—*Advertisement.*

THE LARGEST, grandest, and costliest oil painting in the world—the "SIEGE OF PARIS"—at the Colosseum. —*Advertisement.*

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

A SUMMARY OF ELECTION NEWS.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE MARINE DISASTER.

THE ALASKA MUMMY CAVES; AN EXTINCT RACE.

HOW LOTTERIES ARE CONDUCTED; A PEEP BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

MORE OF THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

THE VAN COTT FAMILY; AN ESTATE OF SIXTY MILLIONS.

EXPLOSIVE MILK; BAITS FOR EMIGRANTS.

WESTERN EMIGRATION; FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

ALEXANDER HYDE ON HOGS; THE HOG CROP.

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Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

HENRY—FLYNN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 2, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Francis E. Lawrence, D. D., JOSHUA P. J. HENRY to ANNE E. FLYNN, all of this City.

SNYDER—BALDWIN.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, at Orange, N. J., by Rev. Eldridge Mix, W. WALLACE SNYDER, of Orange, N. J., to PHEBE, only daughter of the late C. W. Baldwin, of same place.

DIED.

ADAMS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 7, 1875, ELLEN A. ADAMS, aged 43 years, 5 months, and 27 days, wife of William Adams, Jr.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 74 Perry st., this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ANTHON.—On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 7, of pneumonia, after a short illness, WILLIAM HENRY ANTHON, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock from the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 1 East 29th st., without further notice.

CARPENTER.—In Hinesburg, Vt., Oct. 23 1875, of consumption, Mr. CHESTER W. CARPENTER, aged 35 years.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

CHILDS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 9, HAROLD HOWARD, only child of Childe Harold and Lizzie Howard Childs, aged 1 year, 3 months, 21 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAVENS.—Suddenly, Nov. 9, LOUIE, son of George H. and Carrie A. Havens.

KITCHELL.—At Hanover Neck, N. J., Nov. 9, ANNA MARIA ELY, wife of Joseph Kitchell, aged 70 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Friday, Nov. 12, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Madison Depot, Morris and Essex Railroad, on the arrival of the 9:10 A. M. train from New-York.

MARTENSE.—At Flatbush, Long Island, Nov. 9, Mrs HELEN MARTENSE, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John D. Prince, at Flatbush, on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OSBORNE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 8, at Gravesend, Long Island, MARY E., wife of George K. Osborne, and daughter of the late Lewis Harway.

Funeral services will take place from the residence of her sister, Mrs. E. Van Wart, Gravesend, Long Island, on Thursday, Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLYPHANT.—In London, England, on the 18th October, HARWOOD VERNON OLYPHANT, aged 28 years, eldest son of R. M. Olyphant, of this City.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family are invited to attend his funeral services at the Reformed Church, corner of 5th av. and 29th st., on Wednesday the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

THORNE.—At White Plains, Nov. 8, 1875, JAMES H. THORNE, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral Thursday noon, 11th inst., from the residence of his son-in-law, William White, Broadway. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:30 A. M.

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PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms, a fine private library, comprising an unusually choice collection of illustrated and standard works, in fine bindings, to be sold by auction THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 11 and 12, at 7:30 o'clock.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 13, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 11 A. M., on Wednesday at 11 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 11 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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The London *Athenæum* is probably the most reliable and unprejudiced critical authority of the day in matters relating to literature, and it emphatically indorses Miss Alcott's last book. It says: "Miss Alcott is always welcome, not only to the boys and girls she has taken under her special patronage, but also to their elders, whom she does not seem to love nearly so much; indeed, she divests the old nursery traditions of infallibility, and most openly and audaciously gives her verdict that children are generally in the right. This, we suppose, inclines the hearts of young readers to her. They know that in her they have a friend who understands and sympathizes with their difficulties. * * * Miss Alcott's stories are thoroughly healthy, full of racy fun and humor, even when she is teaching some extra hard task which must be learned and accomplished. * * * We can recommend 'The Eight Cousins' as an entertaining and healthy story."

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POLITICAL.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of this club will be held at No. 384 Grand st. on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1875, at 8 o'clock for the purpose of perfecting its organization.

BENJ. F. POWELL, Sec. JAMES H. ANDERSON, Ch'n.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,282 BROADWAY, corner 33d st., select servants; Protestants, Swedish, Welsh, Scotch, English, Irish, colored, male, female; City, country, hotel, boarding-house; lady attending.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU.—To get good servants for City or country, at very reduced wages; for good reliable help of all kinds, cooks, house-workers, German girls, &c., to suit all. At the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

COMPANION, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, speaking French and Spanish, as lady's companion to a lady going South, or to take charge of one or two children about seven or eight years of age. Address J. D., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman to do house-cleaning, washing, and ironing by the day, or take work home; good reference; wages reasonable. Call at No. 657 2d av., near 36th st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO out by the day house-cleaning, washing, and ironing, or will take work home; good reference. Call at No. 656 2d av., near 36th st., second floor, room No. 5.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a highly-recommended, industrious girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat and tidy and a good family seamstress; can cut and make children's dresses; is very willing and well tempered. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with washing; thoroughly understands her business; two and a half years' good reference. Address E. M. C., Box No. 237 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl; can have the very best City reference from her present employer; understands her business well; also, can cook; has no silly airs; works for moderate wages in City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND Fine Washing and Ironing.—By an English Protestant young woman, well-recommended, as chamber-maid and waitress; an excellent washer and ironer; willing, obliging, strong, and healthy person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN experienced young woman as chamber-maid; is a first-class waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house; City reference from last place. Apply at No. 40 West 13th st., rear, first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING and Ironing, or as Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By a neat, tidy, competent girl, with very good reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing; best City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 439 West 13th st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, faithful, and competent girl; is amiable and industrious; has from two to six years' references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 248 West 41st st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in a private family as chamber-maid; would assist with fine washing; is an excellent laundress; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 645 6th av., Intelligence Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A girl as chamber-maid and waitress; one who understands her business thoroughly; has two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 221 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN girl to do chamber-work or mind children; best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 235 East 17th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl as chamber-maid, chamber-work and plain sewing, or to mind children; good City reference. Call at No. 243 West 18th st., rear, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 21st st., near 3d av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN CHAMBER-maid and waitress; highly recommended; in the City or short distance in the country. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 89 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best reference. Call at No. 111 West 19th st., first floor, rear.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, and would make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 18th st.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and washing in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 197 West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, who also can take a parlor-maid's place; three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 813 7th av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NICE YOUNG GIRL as regular chamber-maid; willing to assist with fine washing, or in taking care of children; good City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 709 7th av., near 48th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; would do plain sewing; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 431 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and plain sewing or to assist in the care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 885 2d av., between 47th and 48th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and parlor-maid or chamber-maid and to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 327 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; thoroughly understands her duty; has long, satisfactory City reference. Address for two days No. 20 West 20th st., where she can be highly recommended.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Waitress.—Six years' reference; also, a chamber-maid and laundress; good City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 322 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A RELIable colored young woman as chamber-maid or child's nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 252 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class chamber-maid; has a good City reference. Call at No. 142 East 15th st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, as chambermaid or waitress. Address present employer, No. 20 East 83d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHOM WE know and can recommend as a thorough family cook; also refers to last employer; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, pastry, creams, ices, excellent bread and biscuit, &c. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for J. L.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman "whom we know," would like a place in a private family; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is an excellent laundress, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for C. R.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young Welsh woman, with good reference; is a first-rate cook and laundress; is not particular as to size of family or locality, but wants a steady place; is obliging, steady, and has no company; City or country; willing to do house-work. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman Protestant young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly, and is a first-class washer and ironer; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 158 West 18th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman as good family cook; makes soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, &c., and makes excellent bread and biscuit; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for A. T.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, industrious girl, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, highly respectable and well recommended, as a good family cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; sober, honest; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and baker; understands soups, game, and pastry; willing to assist in coarse washing; excellent City reference from last employer. Call at No. 406 7th av., Room No. 10.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman in a small private family; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; excellent baker; best City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO THORoughly understands cooking in all its branches; makes all kinds of soups and jellies; boning and larding; all pastries; excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 235 East 28th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN with good City reference; she is a competent and satisfactory cook in everything; will to go any distance in the country or City. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of French and English cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family, or as laundress; good City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; can do fluting and puffing; good bread and biscuit baker; good reference. Address M. M., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; understands soups and pastry; excellent bread and biscuit maker; City reference. Address M. O., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN woman as first-class cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 322 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; meats, soups, and pastry; for private or boarding house. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK, &c.—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; makes good bread, biscuit, desserts, &c.; is a nice washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 30 West 13th st., rear house.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 411 East 17th st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class cook; will assist with washing and ironing in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 313 East 24th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS plain cook and assist in washing in a private family; a good home rather than wages; good reference. Apply at No. 426 West 36th st., third floor, back.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; will take charge of milk and butter; best references. Apply at No. 38 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS THE best of City reference from last place. Address D. C., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; can serve French cooking, if desired; best of City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY two respectable Protestant girls; the one as first-class cook; the other as nurse and seamstress; best of reference. Call at No. 10 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 144 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; best of City references from last place. Apply at No. 133 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD COOK in a small private family; willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 287 7th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, and is an excellent baker; has the best City references from her last place. Call at No. 186 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS AN EXCELLENT cook in a small private family; is willing to do the coarse washing; best of City references. Address No. 729 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETent colored woman; she is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook; understands her business perfectly; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 312 West 40th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CITY OR COUNTRY.—By a neat, tidy, competent, industrious girl; has very satisfactory reference. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business in all its branches; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 109 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 240 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 929 3d av.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class cook; good reference. Apply at No. 132 East 26th st., corner of Lexington av.

COOK AND TO WASH AND IRON, OR House-work.—By a respectable girl with good City reference. Call at No. 423 East 19th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A smart, capable girl, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work in City or country; is a neat, reliable, and economical servant; excellent cook, washer, and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK—WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID—LAUNDRESS.—By a lady declining house-keeping for three capable, trustworthy women, as cook, waitress and chamber-maid, and laundress. Apply at No. 34 East 38th st., Wednesday and Thursday mornings between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two sisters in a private family, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will go a short distance in the country; good references. Call at 296 1st av., between 17th and 18th sts.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY AN EXPERienced and economical woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; the best City reference given. Call in the bakery store No. 442 7th av., corner 34th st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTESTANT woman as family cook; good bread and biscuit baker; will go a short distance in the country; City reference. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 106 East 27th st., third door east of 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take the entire charge of a kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 534 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, THOROughly understanding her business in all its branches; best references from former employers. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; good City reference. Call at No. 434 7th av., corner 34th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, &c.—BY A young woman to cook, wash, and iron, or as laundress; best City reference. Call at private residence, No. 159 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good City reference from last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 403 West 29th st.

COOK.—AS COOK IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, OR would take pastry cook in a hotel; can do any kind of cooking required; no objection to the country, and can be recommended. Call at No. 119 West 46th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A PRUDENT, neat young woman; is a good cook and laundress; very willing and obliging; very best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at 164 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK AND assist in washing in a private family; is an excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 211 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, FIRST-CLASS COOK; thoroughly experienced in every kind of cooking, meats, soups, desserts, pastry, &c.; first-class City references. Call at No. 109 West 39th st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; will take charge of milk and butter; best references. Call at No. 344 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would assist with washing; best City reference. Call or address No. 240 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN IN A SMALL family to cook and assist with the washing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 108 East 11th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook; is willing to assist in coarse washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 772 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a first-class family; is a good baker; has no objection to the coarse washing. Call or address No. 551 2d av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in first-class family; best City reference. Call for two days at 226 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook and baker; no objection to a boarding-house; best reference. Call at 127 West 19th st. basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class cook, or would be willing to assist with washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 49 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; IS A FIRST-CLASS baker; no objection to assist with washing; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 113 West 30th st., first floor.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO COMPETENT women; one as first-class cook; the other as first-class laundress; best City references. Apply in the store, No. 227 East 29th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman to cook, wash, and iron, or as laundress; best City reference. Call at 211 East 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COLORED FRENCH girl as dress-maker; understands the business in all branches; work taken home, lower than can be found in the City; reference given. Address No. 587 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can remake equal to new; understands different machines. Call or address No. 117 West 26th st., or No. 1,168 1st av., near 65th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wants a few more families to work for by the day; is a stylish fitter and trimmer. Call at No. 216 West 30th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, BY the day or week, or would take work to her own home; can cut, fit, and trim perfectly. Call at No. 212 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, to go out by the day or week; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call or address No. 313 East 34th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER WISHES to go out by the day; can cut, fit, and make over. Address M. T., Box No. 281 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON to go out by the day or week as dress-maker, or would take a permanent situation; best reference. Address for two days No. 219 East 21st st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A FIRST-CLASS HAIR-dresser wishes a few ladies by the month, week, or day. Call or address Catharine R. Forbes, 493 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as housekeeper and seamstress; good City reference; several years' experience as housekeeper. Call or address No. 326 East 33d st., between 1st and 2d avs., two flights up, back room.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman in a private family or institution; will be found reliable and experienced in all branches of household duties; references from former employer. Address E. M. C., No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY OF first-class qualifications as housekeeper in a private family or boarding-house; wages secondary. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SWEDish woman (Protestant) as working housekeeper; she is a first-class cook, and understands her business thoroughly; is honest, willing, obliging, and has best of City references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PERson of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid or to teach children and sew; good reference; salary less an object than a pleasant home in the City. Address S. E. B., 323 West 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican lady of refinement and capability to take full charge of a gentleman's house; references exchanged. Address Box No. 115 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as housekeeper; five years' reference. Apply at No. 728 5th av., present employer's.

HOUSE-WORKER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl; does not speak much English; can do nice washing and ironing and plain cooking; wages moderate. Can be seen at Jacquin's German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in a private American family; is a first-class washer and ironer and good plain cook; lived fourteen years in one place and one year in another; refers to both. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO DO general work; a good plain cook and laundress; not afraid of a good-sized family or a large washing; City or country; has good references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TWO PROTESTant girls, to do the work of a small family; both willing to work together; have good City reference; no cards. Call at No. 548 9th av., near 40th st., top floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl, speaking English; she is very neat, willing, and agreeable; a good plain cook; first-class washer. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do general house-work in a private family, or cook, wash, and iron; City reference. Call at No. 426 East 11th st., second floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG, WILLING, competent girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work in a small private family; good recommendation. Call at No. 757 2d av., between 41st and 42d sts.

HOUSE-WORK &c.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman to do house-work, in City or country, in small family; has good reference. Call at No. 30 Greenwich av., rear, second floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; can do general house-work well for low wages; City or country; good reference. She can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish girl, (Protestant,) to do general house-work in a small private family; she is honest, willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman to do house-work in a small private family of adults; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small private family; best of City references. Call at No. 313 East 24th st., third floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small private family; five years' City references. Call at 328 East 36th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a plain family or a private boarding-house. Call at No. 338 West 48th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do general house-work and plain sewing; would assist with the washing and ironing. Address A. J. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL for general house-work or to do chamber-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who perfectly understands her business, as lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser and seamstress; can be well recommended. Address M. S., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced French dress-maker and hair-dresser; excellent City reference. Address L., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT FRENCH lady's maid, to return immediately to France; will remain permanently if desired; five years in her last situation, from which she can have highest recommendation. Apply at No. 25 West 55th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GERman lady's maid; speaks French and English; good hair-dresser and seamstress; will wait on a lady or young ladies; best City reference. Apply at No. 150 East 42d st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A colored young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; will assist with other light work if required. Call at No. 579 7th av., corner 41st st.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY A FRENCH maid, or to take care of grown children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 60 West 25th st; ring first bell.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNderstands hair-dressing; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; five years' City reference. Call at No. 323 East 36th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant woman as lady's maid or invalid nurse; no objection to go to South; the highest recommendations. Call at or address No. 741 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS who thoroughly understands her business; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; has good City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 312 East 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant American woman as first-class laundress in a private family; can do up fineries; best of City reference. Call at No. 383 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would take a few gentlemen's or families' washing at home, or would go out by the day; understands French fluting. Call at No. 571 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT WIDOW WOMAN solicits gentlemen's and families' washing at her own residence; thoroughly reliable; good reference. Call at No. 929 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS in a private family; learned in a French laundry; is not afraid to work; best City reference. Call at No. 251 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent City references. Call at No. 490 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S OR FAMilies' washing solicited at her home; best City reference from those she works for at present. Address Laundress, No. 233 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a small private family. Call at present employer's, No. 78 Irving place.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would like a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing by the month or day; fluting and puffing done neatly; terms moderate; best reference. Call at No. 216 West 27th st., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DEsires to go out by the day, or will take fine washing and ironing in the house; all kinds of fluting done; City reference. Call at No. 443 East 13th st., first floor, rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress in a boarding-house; has good City reference. Apply at No. 326 West 36th st., second floor, in the rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress in a private family; good reference can be given. Call at No. 325 7th av., near 28th st.; second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress or chamber-maid and fine washing; can give best City reference. Apply at No. 162 East 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS laundress, in a small private family; understands fine washing and fluting in the neatest way; five years' reference. Call at No. 564 2d av., corner of 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like to go out by the day or take washing and ironing to her home; is a good laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 430 East 16th st., for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best of City reference. Call or address for two days No. 111 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress in a private family; City reference. Call or address for two days No. 336 6th av., east side.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business in a private family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 158 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; would do chamber-work and fine washing, puffing, French fluting; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 319 East 38th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS laundress and assist in chamber-work; good City reference from her last place, where she has lived for two years and six months. Call at 412 East 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; best City reference. Call at No. 230 West 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress; good City reference. Call at No. 428 West 49th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 217 West 27th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—TO AN ELDERLY or invalid lady; has had much experience in sick room; satisfactory City reference; can be recommended. Address for two days No. 20 West 20th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A NORTH German lady as nursery governess, companion, or house-keeper, in a respectable family; best City reference. Call at Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE AND Chamber-maid.—By an English Protestant young woman, very respectable and highly recommended, as a competent infant's nurse; can bring it up on the bottle; or would take care of growing children; is a good seamstress and chamber-maid; wages moderate; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE FOR CHILDREN OR INVALID.—A Scotch Protestant woman would like a place to take care of children or an invalid; understands her duties thoroughly, and is a good plain seamstress, and can furnish the very best reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—IN COUNtry or City, by Protestant nurse, who can take entire charge of baby from its birth, or the care of grown children; can furnish undeniable references as to character and capability. Address C. N., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; can take full charge and bring it up on the bottle, or larger children; is competent to take care of them in sickness; is a good, plain sewer; is willing and obliging; has first-class references. Call for two days at No. 34 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse or grown children, and light chamber-work; capable of taking care of an invalid; City or country; best of references. Address J. B., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, SPEAKING NO English; can take care of an infant; does plain sewing; is neat and agreeable; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, SPEAKING ENGlish, with ten months' reference from last place, as infant's nurse; wears caps; is fond of children, neat, and willing; does chamber-work. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE—NURSE, &c.—BY A MOTHER AND daughter; one to take charge of an infant, the other to take care of growing children; English Protestants; have good City reference. Call for two days at No. 236 East 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN (ENGLISH) having just given up housekeeping, as infant's nurse, or would do cooking; a home preferred to wages; no objection to go to the country. Call or address No. 117 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of young child and sew; in a private family; has good references. Address J. B., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of a child; can bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT TRUSTWORTHY girl as infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up by the bottle, or would take charge of growing children and sew; City reference. Call at No. 324 5th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REliable young girl to take care of children and do chamber-work, or chamber-work and sewing. Call at No. 672 3d av., between 42d and 43d sts., front room, one stairs up.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMstress, who has first-class reference, for moderate wages. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY OR invalid's nurse, (American;) is now disengaged, and would like to make an engagement; first-class references. Call or address No. 333 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, REspectable woman, capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to leave the City. Call or address Nurse, No. 1,142 2d av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; IS capable of taking entire care of an infant from birth; has no objection to travel; best of reference. Call at No. 311 East 37th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-class nurse and seamstress; can bring up a baby on the bottle; has four years' City references; City or country. Can be seen at No. 224 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, Protestant, to take care of children in a private family; ten years' good City reference. Call or address No. 140 East 36th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, lately landed, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or will do chamber-work. Call at No. 148 East 97th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND HIGHLY respectable lady, with first-class testimonials, as monthly nurse. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; IS competent of taking charge of an infant; best of City reference. Call at No. 425 West 44th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; first-class City reference. Address or call at No. 785 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS AN experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; is a neat sewer; best City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 111 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, thoroughly competent and reliable as infant's nurse; can take charge of a child from birth; home more desirable than salary; good references. Apply at No. 150 West 31st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as nurse; all kinds of sewing by hand or machines; can teach children; would do light chamber-work. Call for three days at No. 23 East Washington place.

NURSE.—BY A MARRIED WOMAN, TWENTY-four years old, a child to wet nurse at her own home; reference. Call or address Catherine Falvey, No. 350 West 45th st., rear house.

NURSE OR MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERican as nurse or maid to grown children, and to do plain sewing. Call or address Adelaide Moreau, No. 205 West 27th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PERSON TO TAKE care of children and sew; she can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply at her present employer's, between 12 and 2 P. M., at No. 114 East 16th st.

NURSE.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge from birth; six years' reference. Call for two days at No. 48 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE.—CAN TAKE CARE OF AN INFANT FROM its birth; indispensable in sickness; has ten years' City reference from her last place. Call on or address J. D., No. 128 East 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED, RESPECTABLE German girl as nurse for growing children or any other light work; best of references. Call at No. 94 Orchard st.; ring bell No. 1.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 1,216 Broadway, corner 30th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN either to take charge of an invalid lady or to do light chamber-work; best references. Apply at No. 39 5th av. for two days.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT AMERICAN girl, in a private family, to mind children; has not lived out long; a place to learn more desired than salary. Address A. S., No. 146 East 86th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; is a good seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 15 Gramercy Park.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT OPERATOR ON the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine wishes to make a few more engagements by the day in private families; understands cutting and making children's clothes, and all kinds of white work done by machine. Address L. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress and chamber-maid; understands all family sewing and Wheeler & Wilson machine; would be willing to wait on a lady. Call or address through post No. 315 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very respectable and quiet girl; can operate on different machines, and prepares and cuts children's and ladies' plain suits; would do the chamber-work. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as seamstress in a private family; is a good dress-maker, or would go out by the day; City reference. Address No. 113 West 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress or to take care of children, or any work by which to secure a home; good references. Address No. 227 West 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as seamstress and to assist with chamber-work, or take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 134 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH PERSON, MIDDLE-aged, in a private family as good seamstress; good City references. Call at No. 201 West [illegible] st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE French young woman as seamstress and wait on a lady; understands sewing on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 208 Madison av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY a young woman to go out by the day, week, or month, as seamstress; is a good dress-maker and can sew on Wheeler & Wilson machine; City references. Call at No. 131 West 28th st., second floor, front rooms.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; can cut and finish ladies' and children's dresses with patterns. Call at No. 446 West 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress or nurse to growing children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson or Willcox & Gibbs' machine; excellent reference. Call at 352 West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as family seamstress, or would take charge of one or two grown children and do sewing. Apply to Seamstress, No. 202 6th st.

SEAMSTRESS, DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A competent seamstress and dress-maker or lady's maid; City reference. Call for two days at No. 100 East 28th st., corner 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY, WITH HER OWN MAchine, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week, or would take work home; first-class shirt maker. Call or address Seamstress, 317 East 59th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR Lady's Maid.—By a young woman; has a good knowledge of dress-making. Can be seen for three days at the house of her present employer, No. 139 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A competent seamstress and dress-maker, work at $1 per day; references given. Address Mrs. S., No. 138 West Houston st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant person as seamstress in a private family; is a good dress-maker; best City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 30th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, THIRteen years old, to take care of a child or make herself useful; wages no object, but a good home. Apply to her home, Meadows, No. 225 West 53d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR Laundress and Chamber-maid.—By a neat and tidy, willing, obliging young woman; would take a place as laundress, (flutes, puffs, &c.;) an experienced chamber-maid; understands waiting; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY PROTESTant young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and making of salads, &c.; is capable of filling a man's place; has seven years' reference from her last employer; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIENCED girl who understands her business in every branch; can take entire charge of dining-room, prepare salads, care and clean silver and glassware, &c.; has three years' City recommendations from last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

WAITRESS.—A FAMILY BREAKING UP HOUSE-keeping, are desirous of procuring a place in the City for the Winter, for a girl as waitress or chamber-maid; can recommend her as competent for either position. Address for three days, W., Post Office Box No. 230, Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress in a private family; will do chamber-work if required; two years and a half City reference from her last place. Address Waitress, Box 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class waitress, or take care of grown children, and do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 162 East 33d st., first floor.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a lady for a respectable girl as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and sewing, or to assist with washing and ironing. Call at present employer's, No. 27 East 39th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; willing to assist with chamber-work; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 124 East 32d st., ring fourth bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamber-work; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Apply at No. 346 4th av., for two days.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress or chamber-maid, or parlor-maid; has had experience in all branches; first-class City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 488 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS WAITress; understands her business; three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 471 6th av., over the stationery store; ring the first bell.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as a first-class waitress and chamber-maid; has four years and five months' references; City or country. Call at No. 522 6th av., in basement.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSE-keeping, for a waitress whom she can highly recommend. Call for three days at No. 24 West 48th st.

WASHING, &c.—A POOR, RESPECTABLE WOMan with baby, husband out of work, will be thankful for ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the day, week, or month; can give City references. Call or send to No. 872 6th av.

MALES.

BUTLER—OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—SINGLE; has a thorough and complete knowledge of his duties; highest City reference, &c.; a trustworthy man. Address James M., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER—OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—HAS A thorough and complete knowledge of his duties; highest City references, &c.; a trustworthy man. Address James M., Box No. 299 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family, with good City references. Address W. H., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, UNDERstanding his duties in the minutest details; good City references. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN, SINGLE, AS A FIRST-class cook; all kinds of cooking and baking; has the best City reference for competency and good character; wages $40. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, WAITER, OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG Frenchman, speaking English and German, as first-class cook, waiter, or valet; no objection to travel; best City references. Address No. 152 East 40th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; can milk and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; has three years' reference from his last employer; is a good, careful driver; no objection to the country. Address D. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—HAVING DISPOSED OF MY horses, I feel anxious to procure a place for my coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging. Any gentleman requiring his services may address M. S., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant man as coachman and gardener, with two years' reference; one who can milk and make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Address for two days W. F., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND FIRST-class coachman; is fully competent to take charge a gentleman's establishment; has lived in some of the first families in Scotland, also eleven years in this City with well-known families; best City reference. Call or address No. 545 7th av., between 39th and 40th sts.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, who understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; thoroughly good City driver; no objection to the country; willing and obliging; good reference. Address W. G., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN English Protestant man, aged thirty-nine years; is a good and careful driver, (in City or country,) and a thorough groom; can also milk, care cattle, &c.; best recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant; no incumbrance; understands his duties well; familiar with New-York and Brooklyn; willing and civil; City or country; satisfactory City references. Address H., No. 23 Columbia place, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (SINGLE,) as coachman and gardener, or to work on farm; can milk, and is not afraid to work; is willing and obliging; wages no object to a steady place; good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 206 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN OF THOROUGH experience, whose character can bear the strictest investigation; seven years' best City references. Apply to or address Martin, No. 215½ West 26th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, and can furnish the best of references. Address J. E. D., Box No. 235 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—WITH FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES. Address Y. Z., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, (single,) whom he can highly recommend; will be discharged in a few days. Address J. C., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A DANE, single; a first-class driver and groom; can do any kind of gardening; is willing; strictly sober. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, reliable, single man, Scotch; thoroughly experienced driver in City or country; can milk, tend furnace, and make himself useful; first-class City references. Address S., Box No. 228 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; PROTESTant; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; four years' reference from last place; left on account of family going to Europe. Address W. B., No. 1,588 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as coachman; is a good, capable driver, sober, honest, and industrious; fourteen years' reference. Apply to George N. Ferguson & Son, San Francisco Stables, No. 120 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whose testimonials will bear the strictest inquiry; is strictly temperate. Call on or address Thomas, No. 213 West 40th st., or employer, No. 299 Madison av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands his business; thoroughly excellent City reference. Address J. S., No. 208 West 28th st., second floor, front room.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference. Call on or address Andrew, (present employer,) 196 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business and can furnish the best of references. Address J. E. D., Box No. 236 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS WELL acquainted with the City and a good driver; can give good reference from last employer. Call or address C. L., No. 4 East 23d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, reliable Protestant man; has eight years' first-class reference; can be seen for two days at his last employer's. Address Coachman, P. R., No. 131 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY competent, willing, and sober; understands the care of horses; careful driver; six years' best City reference. Address P. C., Box No. 243 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO IS COMpetent in all its branches; has first-class City references from last employer. Call on or address H. B., No. 47 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman; is a first-class man; can give best of references from late employers in both countries. Call or address for two days M. Sharpe, No. 130 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN; SINgle; is a good City driver; can milk, clean silver, help in up-stairs work; do plain gardening; has served some of the best families in Scotland; has lived two years with one gentleman in the City, only leaving on account of his disposing of his stock; can furnish the very best of reference. Can be heard from for eight days by addressing Coachman, No. 607 East 14th st., third floor.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (PROTESTant;) thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; four years' reference from last place; left on account of family going abroad. Address W. B., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY competent, willing, and sober; understands the care of horses; careful driver; six years' best City reference. Address Coachman, No. 109 West 18th st.

COACHMAN AND WAITER.—BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman and waiter. Call or address for two days T. Mc., No. 208 West 19th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable single man; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; can milk and take care of furnace; willing and obliging; good City reference; low wages. Address Coachman, 56 Warren st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands all about horses perfectly and is a careful driver, &c.; has the best of City references from his last employer. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, OR USEFUL MAN.—By a Dane, either as coachman, gardener, or useful man, or the three together; has the very best of recommendations; last employer can be seen in this City. Address G. Stanley, No. 119 Washington st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business; City or country; best of reference from last employer. Address D. M., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, experienced hand with testimonials of the first quality. Apply to or address J. D., at Mr. Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF GENTEEL appearance; knows the City well; good reference from last employer. Address C. S., No. 1,241 Broadway, opposite the Grand Hotel.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; has first-class City reference; no objection to country. Call or address F. W., harness store, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SCOTCH,) no family; understands the care of horses; best of references. Call or address R. W., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; eleven years' in last place. Call or address J. J. Stillings, No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—BY YOUNG American, single; City or country; best City references can be given. Address H. N., No. 283 8th av.

FOOTMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FOOTman and servant, or waiter in a private family; eighteen months' reference. Address T. Norris, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A good vegetable gardener; a careful hand with horses and cows; a handy, useful man on a place; is a Protestant; has good reference. Address R. P., No. 174 Leonard st., rear.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN, who understands the care of grapery, greenhouse, vegetables, &c.; best City reference. Call or address T. N. J., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; UNDERSTANDS the care of horses, harness, and carriages thoroughly; also of steam and hot-air furnaces; willing and obliging; good City and country reference. Address H. M., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GENTLEMAN, AGED THIRTY-eight, experienced in the care of the sick, as night nurse or watcher, or any other service of responsibility; can give the best reference. Address Reliable, No. 308 West 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF an invalid or elderly gentleman, and would make himself useful in other ways; can be well recommended. Address A. B., No. 252 West 20th st.

PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, with a good recommendation from his last employer, as porter in a store, or would take care of furnace. Call at or address No. 263 West 47th st., in rear. James Johnson.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN IN any capacity, in a livery or boarding stable; is an experienced and first-class washer; a good driver and general useful man; not afraid of work; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address P. L., No. 713 7th av., rear building.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man to attend furnace and side-walks; good references. Address No. 816 6th av., basement.

WANTED—COPYING AT HOME BY AN EXPERIenced writer. Address J. B. M., 179 Macdougal st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A THORoughly competent young man, who will be found trustworthy and a good, obliging servant; has first-class reference from former employers, who can be seen in town. Address, for two days, J. W. C., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN (IS A Protestant) as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address W. B., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN AS waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City references from last employer; City or country; can be seen for two days. Address W. B., No. 686 6th av., in drug store.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; speaks French, German, and English; Protestant; thoroughly experienced; references. Address Camille, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE PROTestant single man as waiter in a private family; has the best of references. Address D. D., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITER in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Address G., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; has had great experience in the service; good City reference. Address J. A., No. 163 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 223 East 20th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY YOUNG man; thoroughly understands the eating business; is a first-class waiter, and competent to take charge of dining-room; his wife, who is a good cook, seamstress, &c., is willing to make herself generally useful; both would devote their time to the interests of their employers; good City references; no objections to leave the City. Address G. M. C., Box No. 242 Times Office.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY MAN AS FIRST CLASS waiter in all its branches; is a Protestant; best of City reference; City or country. Address for two days J. M., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BELGIAN WAITer, speaking English, experienced, from Paris, in a private family; good City references. Address Lavanchy, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, WHO can furnish the best reference as to capability, honesty, and sobriety, in a first-class private family. Call on or address S. R. N., No. 159 West 20th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WRITER.—BY A YOUNG LADY IN SOME OFFICE to do writing. Address Miss Agners, Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S

MACY'S

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

☞ Any article sold from this establishment not suiting, or not being what it is guaranteed, will be exchanged, or the money refunded, (as the customer may elect,) within one week after the purchase.

☞ We do not carry over from one season to another old styles and shapes; our seasonable goods are always FRESH AND NEW.

☞ OUR GOODS ARE ALL FIRST-CLASS.

☞ OUR GOODS ARE SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

☞ WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

☞ OUR FOREIGN GOODS are mostly of OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

☞ LATEST NOVELTIES received from our agents in Europe by every steamer.

☞ OUR ESTABLISHMENT is the LARGEST OF THE KIND IN AMERICA.

☞ Always a full assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, White Goods, Housekeeping and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, CHINA AND GLASS WARE, (THE LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA,) LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, Ladies' and Misses' FURS and FUR TRIMMINGS; Ladies', Misses', and Infants' Made-up Underclothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Small Wares, UMBRELLAS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, TOILET ARTICLES, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, and JEWELRY, Opera Glasses, Eye Glasses, and SPECTACLES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, WORSTEDS, and WORSTED PATTERNS, TOYS, DOLLS, Plated Ware, Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, a new pair given for all that rip and tear.

LAFORGE two-button KID GLOVES 98 cents a pair, warranted, which means that we give a new pair for all that rip or tear in putting on.

☞ Catalogues sent free to any address.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with special care.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th st. and 6th av.,
NEW-YORK.

MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S

MACY'S

SEAL-SKIN MUFFS.

We will exhibit MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, GENUINE SEAL MUFFS much less than usual prices.

100 at $7 99 each.
100 at $8 99 each.
100 at $9 99 each.

usual price $11, $13, and $16 each. Also 100 FRENCH SQUIRREL CLOAK LININGS at $15 99, regular price $20.

SHOPPERS who are sent here FROM OTHER RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS to get our low prices (to try and regulate their own by,) are requested to look the above goods over as early as convenient Monday morning, so as to get out of the way and make room for our regular customers. A special person will be detailed to wait upon these anxious ones, and relieve them at once.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S

MACY'S.

WE ASK SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT, THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

SHOES

IN NEW-YORK.
WE WARRANT EVERY PAIR.
GLOVE-FITTING SEAMLESS, $1 99, ARE A SPECIALTY WITH US.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

Economy in Shoes.

LORD & TAYLOR

Broadway and 20th St.,
ARE SELLING

LADIES' ELEGANT FRENCH KID BUTTON SHOES AT $5, WORTH $6.

LADIES' FINE PEBBLE GOAT BUTTON SHOES AT $3 AND $4.

CHILDREN'S GOOD-FITTING AND DURABLE SCHOOL SHOES AT $2, WORTH $2 50.

HAND-MADE, DOUBLE AND SINGLE CORK, EXTENSION AND MARSEILLES SOLES, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

LIGHT WARM OVERSHOES in great variety, made expressly for this house, at popular prices.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN, OF PARIS, IMPORTER of fine millinery, successor to MME. A. MICHEL, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st. Exposition of Winter millinery TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 10, 11.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling,
ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,
$1,264,965.

OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.
JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SILK SALESMEN; good business men will receive unusually large salaries. J. & C. JOHNSTON, Broadway, 5th av., and 22d st.

WANTED—A GOOD FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMstress; also, a man waiter, neat and tidy in his work. Apply only between 8 and 10 A. M., at No. 785 5th av., near 63d st.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN LADY'S maid and seamstress who understands hair-dressing; best City reference required. Address L., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A MAN AS WAITER, WHO THORoughly understands his business; City references required. Apply between 10 and 12 at No. 114 East 16th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITER; must have good City references. Apply between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 4 West 51st st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA....WED., Nov. 10 | BOTHNIA...WED., Nov. 24
*RUSSIA ...WED., Nov. 17 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Dec. 1

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 10th November, 1875. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE..........THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 3 P. M.
FRANCE..........THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, Nov. 13, 3 P. M. | The Queen, Nov. 27, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Nov. 20, 11 A. M. | Spain, Dec. 4, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........Saturday, Nov. 13
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Nov. 27
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday Dec. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Nov. 18
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Dec. 9

And every Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
SALIER.....Sat., Nov. 13 | DEUTSCHLAND...Nov. 27
MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 20 | NECKAR.....Sat., Dec. 4
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..........Nov. 10.
ANDES..........Nov. 24.
FOR KINGSTON AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
ATLAS..........Nov. 25.
CLARIBEL..........Dec. 18.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 10
CHAMPION..........Saturday, Nov. 13
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.---Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRISMAN, THURSDAY Nov. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.
ACAPULCO..........Nov. 15, 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC..........Dec. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS,
Steam-ship COLIMA..........Wednesday, Nov. 10
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ELYSIA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 13, 2 P. M.
ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 20, noon.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
HINDOO.....Nov. 10 | OTHELLO.....Dec. 8
NAVARINO.....Nov. 24 | COLOMBO.....Dec. 22

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Nov. 11
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Nov. 23

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Nov. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Nov. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Nov. 25
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Nov. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 20 and Dec. 11 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING..........Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA..........Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
MONTANA..........Nov. 30, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO..........Dec. 7, at 12, noon
DAKOTA..........Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN..........Dec. 21, at 12, noon

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Nov. 29 | STATE OF NEVADA.Nov. 17
NEDERLAND.....Dec. 23 | SWITZERLAND.....Dec. 11
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Nov. 29 | SWITZERLAND.....Nov. 17
VADERLAND.....Dec. 23 | STATE OF NEVADA.....Dec. 11
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M.; Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:30, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Philipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 4:40, 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:15, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
Nos. 20 and 22 East 35th st.,
and also
No. 8 East 57th st.
Two elegant parlor suites and some upper rooms in both houses, with or without private table.

A FRENCH FAMILY HAVING A BEAUTIFUL corner house on 5th av., Murray Hill, would rent a handsome parlor, sleeping-room, and bath-room, with or without private table; references exchanged. Address K. K., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ONE SUITE OF APARTMENTS ON SECOND floor to rent, together or separately, with or without private table; also one other desirable room at No. 29 West 17th st.; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 13 WEST 9TH ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, an elegant room, with fine large dressing-closet, hot and cold water, and all conveniences, to one or two gentlemen; house and table unexceptionable; terms moderate; table board.

NO. 47 WEST 35TH ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, en suite or separately, with board; private table if desired; also, rooms for gentlemen. The house is handsomely furnished throughout and first-class in all its appointments; references.

ONE LARGE PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON first floor; second story front rooms to rent with board; also, one large room suitable for two gentlemen, and one hall room; references exchanged. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family will rent elegantly frescoed and furnished parlor and bedroom on third floor, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

NO. 37 WEST 27TH ST.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS offered in elegantly-furnished private residence just opened as first-class boarding-house; second and third floors en suite; fourth floor for gentlemen.

THE MISSES ENSWORTH, FORMERLY of No. 22 Union square, having taken the house No. 26 West 22d st., have one or two suites of rooms for families, with board; also, rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 33 WEST 42D ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR PARK, REAR OPEN 43D ST.—Location unsurpassed; elegant apartments en suite, with private table, to responsible parties desiring superior accommodations.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent a few rooms with board; house heated; pleasant home, excellent location; elevated railroad station, 21st st. and 9th av.; also stages and cars near by; terms moderate. No. 460 West 22d st.

MADAM ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, Rhode Island, has pleasant rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen. No. 31 Madison av., opposite Madison square.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—SPACIOUS, HANDSOMELY-furnished front rooms, with first-class table and appointments; also smaller sunny rooms with closets; house 28 feet wide; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TO A PARTY DESIRING elegant apartments, a handsome suite is offered, with private table and superior appointments in every particular.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms to let, with private table or without board; also, two hall rooms, without board.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH ST.—A BACK PARLOR and extension, with bath and closets; also room on fourth floor, with board, suitable for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—A FAMILY UNEXPECTEDLY vacating an entire third floor, the same to be rented with unexceptionable board, either separately or together.

NO. 22 WEST 51ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, en suite or single, to let, with unexceptionable board, to families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT NO. 406 West 22d st., will accommodate two or three gentlemen with pleasant rooms, with board; unexceptionable references will be given and required.

I AM THE AGENT FOR THE LEADING boarding-houses. Full particulars of vacancies free. Choice floors, with private table, &c. GEORGE D. HANKINS, No. 28 West 29th st., corner Broadway.

A PLEASANT SUNNY ROOM.—ALSO, FRONT hall room, with fire and board, second floor; central and convenient for gentlemen. No. 36 East 12th st., near Broadway.

NO. 28 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR HANDSOMELY furnished with first-class board or private table; would let to party of gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References exchanged.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR FRONT rooms handsomely furnished, other pleasant rooms, with board; house and appointments very desirable; locality attractive; references given and required.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—SECOND AND THIRD story front rooms to let, with or without board; only first-class people desired to call; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Medium-sized front room for gentleman, with first-class board; also, two gentlemen for table board.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a large third story front and hall room connecting; excellent board; also other rooms. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of apartments, newly painted and furnished, on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 14 5TH AV.—MRS. EATON'S.—JUST VACATED, a suite of rooms, second floor, front, with board.

NO. 104 MADISON AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS TO rent, second floor, front, with or without board; references.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor to rent, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also upper rooms; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 158 WEST 45TH ST.—FINE ROOMS, with board, in private family; occupied for five years by family leaving for Europe.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with unexceptionable board; references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST.—PARLOR AND BED room, with first-class board, for three persons, $35 per week; also hall room for gentleman, $10 per week.

DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES and gentlemen, with board, at No. 33 West 33d st.; terms reasonable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO A gentleman and wife a second story front or back room with board. No. 127 East 30th st.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two handsomely-furnished floors to let, with private table, or breakfast only; references exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT HALL room to let, with board. Best references given and required.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of rooms on third and hall rooms on second and fourth floors, with board; first-class parties.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH BOARD, ROOMS together or separately; references exchanged. No. 235 West 38th st.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—THIRD STORY front rooms to let, with board; small family; best of references.

NO. 22 WAVERLEY PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms on second, third, and fourth floors for gentlemen and families, with board.

NO. 57 WEST 11TH ST.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let, with or without private table; also, one single room, with board.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., NO. 35, WEST—A suite of parlors to rent, with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

MRS. McRUSSELL, NO. 14 WEST 17TH st., has two very desirable suites, with full board; also one upper room for a gentleman; references.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN MAY FIND superior accommodations, with board, at No. 23 West 30th st. References.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—ENTIRE second floor, third, fourth floor rooms, for gentlemen. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms, third floor, front; every convenience; strictly first-class board.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE WELL-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—A LARGE PLEASANT room to let to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with good board.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO OR THREE pleasant rooms to rent, with board; references required.

HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH GOOD TABLE, at No. 104 East 23d st.; references exchanged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with handsomely-furnished rooms and good board; location on Murray Hill, near Madison av. Address J. L. B., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A REFINED PARTY OF ADULTS CAN secure a second floor, or more if desired, with board; house private, in an unexceptionable location, newly furnished. Call at No. 145 West 47th st., near 6th av.

PARTIES DESIRING FURNISHED HOUSES for the Winter or year, or elegantly-furnished rooms, with or without board, will save time and labor by applying at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av. Every house personally inspected.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING AN ELEGANT home, everything neat and comfortable, near several first-class restaurants, apply at No. 44 West 27th st., near Broadway.

MADISON AV., NO. 123.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board and attendance; also physician's office; references exchanged.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—A very elegant second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table; also one smaller suite; references exchanged.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE, No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly furnished floors, without board or with private table, for parties desiring positively first-class accommodations.

NO. 27 WEST 39TH ST.—THE WHOLE OR part of this house; superbly furnished, and recently decorated; with private table, if desired; possession immediate.

$17 PER WEEK FOR TWO, FOR large front room, well furnished, with good board, hot and cold water, heat; small family; house and location first-class. No. 212 West 43d st.

NO. 110 MADISON AV., NEAR 30TH ST., second floor, four large rooms, handsomely furnished, large bath; with or without private table; also room for gentleman.

FIVE DOORS FROM GILSEY HOUSE.—Elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor, with private table, if preferred; also two elegant rooms on third floor. Call at No. 41 West 29th st.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN suite or separate, with board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, with board; also others; reference.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—SECOND FLOOR AND other rooms to let, with private table.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—SECOND FLOOR rooms, with excellent board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A HANDSOMELY-furnished room, second floor, (Southern exposure;) with large closet, hot and cold water, gas, heat, &c.; to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; location pleasant, and in every respect a desirable home. Apply at 121 East 54th st., west of Lexington av.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for housekeeping or a party of gentlemen; also, a hall bedroom, suitable for one gentleman, at very reasonable prices. No. 122 Varick st., corner of Dominick.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER HANDSOMELY-furnished apartments, with an abundance of closet room, on second floor of full-width house; also, a room on fourth floor; breakfast if desired. 140 West 42d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT TO a gentleman, a comfortable and nicely-furnished room, without board; references given and required. Apply at No. 153 East 27th st.

NO. 35 MADISON AV., OPPOSITE THE Square.—A very desirable room, with ample closet room and bath; suitable for a gentleman and wife or a single gentleman.

NO. 21 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—Very pleasant rooms on second floor; house and location first class; terms reasonable.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, without board, near 5th av. and Broadway.

NO. 258 WEST 46TH ST.—TO LET—A NICELY-furnished hall room, with closet, fire, and gas; on parlor floor, front; $2 50 per week.

EAST 31ST ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A FEW furnished rooms to let in a private house; board obtainable opposite. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, 583 6th av.

NO. 31 WEST 35TH ST.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, in a private family, two large rooms; one on second floor, $10 a week; one on third floor, $6.

NO. 41 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Nicely furnished rooms.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIVATE American family in exchange for the use of a nearly new four round-corner piano. Address PIANO, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED.

A PARTY OF FRIENDS, TEN IN NUMBER, three gentlemen and their wives and four daughters—desire board for the Winter, commencing Dec. 1, in a private family in first-class neighborhood; terms must be reasonable and references given and required. Address for three days NEW-JERSEY HOMESTEAD COMPANY, No. 95 Liberty st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Quiet home for the Winter by a gentleman doing business in New-York; good large room, fire, and gas; private family; near railroad depot. Address S. W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ON 5TH AV. OR IMMEDIATE VICINITY an entire second floor, with private table. Address, stating terms, for five persons, A. Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO VERY PLEASANT rooms, with board for the Winter, at Orange, N. J., five minutes from Brick Church Depot. Address J., Orange Post Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

WINTER RESORTS.

SANTA CRUZ, West Indies.

Renowned for salubrity of climate and beauty of scenery.

BULOWSMINDE,

The late palace of the Governor, now open for guests. Terms moderate. For pamphlets, with full particulars, apply to H. K. VAN SICKLEN, No. 133 Nassau st., N.Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURPHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place for the transaction of business, at the office of Andrew J. Smith, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.
JANE T. DILLON, LOUISA A. O'DONOHUE, } Executrixes.
JOSEPH RILEY, Executor.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Proctor, &c., No. 346 Broadway Room No. 30. my19-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. LAMB, late of the City of New-York, and residing at Whitestone, Long Island, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in Flushing, Queens County, New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the fifth day of October, 1875.
HENRY CLEMENT, Executor, &c., of George C. Lamb, deceased, Flushing.
S. H. TRAYER, Proctor for Executor, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.
o6-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next. Dated New-York the eleventh day of May, 1875.
MARGARET AUGUSTA MONTGOMERY, Administratrix.
my12-oaw6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, for the transaction of the business of the estate, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1876.—Dated New-York, seventeenth day of July, 1875.
GEO. W. DUER,
LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Executors of James Kelly, deceased.
jy22-1aw6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 17 East 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of July, 1875.
WILLIAM B. RICE, Executor.
B. K. TRUE, Proctor, No. 43 Wall st.
jy7-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP GILMAN, late of the City of New-York, No. 99 Barclay street, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Tribune building, No. 154 Nassau street, Room No. 41, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1875.
je2-1aw6mW LEO GOLDMARK, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. CASTE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Commences 8 o'clock. Terminates 10:40.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Robertson's most perfect work,
CASTE,
With a
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS UNPRECEDENTED IN COMPLETENESS.
GEORGE D'ALROY..........Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
ECCLES (his original character and second appearance here)..........Mr. GEORGE HONEY
CAPTAIN HAWTREE..........Mr. C. A. STEVENSON
SAM GERRIDGE..........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
DIXON..........Mr. J. F. JOSEPHS
ESTHER ECCLES..........Miss ADA DYAS
POLLY ECCLES..........Miss EFFIE GERMON
THE MARQUISE DE ST. MAUR..........Mme. PONISI
First CASTE Matinée, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 1:30.
The representations of CASTE are necessarily limited to TWELVE NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES.

NEW-YORK FOUNDLING ASYLUM,
68th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.
MUSICAL MATINEE AND RECEPTION
TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10,) and TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY, Nov. 11,)
From 2 to 5 P. M.
TO-DAY'S MUSICAL PERFORMANCE
will be directed by
SIGNOR ALBITES,
Assisted by
SIGNOR BRAGA, Mr. FOWLER,
Dr. BRIGIOTTI, Miss PURDY,
Mrs. ROBINSON.
THURSDAY'S MUSICAL PERFORMANCE
will be directed by
Mr. H. B. DANFORTH,
Assisted by
Mme. BRIGNOLI, Miss SCHWAB,
Mlle. MUNIER, Miss LUCKARDT,
Mrs. MIXSELL, Mr. O'CONOR.
LEVY,
the world-renowned cornet-player.
These distinguished artists have volunteered their services.
Tickets, $1. To be had at the door.

CHICKERING HALL,
5th av. and 18th st.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

First appearance in New-York of the illustrious pianist and composer, HANS VON BULOW, who will commence a series of PIANOFORTE CONCERTS in this City, the first of which will take place on MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 15, AT 8 O'CLOCK, the occasion of the inauguration of the magnificent CHICKERING MUSIC HALL.

The orchestral accompaniment to be by a band of FORTY-FIVE carefully selected instrumentalists.
CONDUCTOR..........Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH
RESERVED SEATS, $2.
The sale of seats will begin on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at the music store of E. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 26 Union square, between 15th and 16th sts., and No. 114 Broadway.
The CHICKERING pianos are used at all VON BULOW concerts.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, No. 624 BROADWAY.
ENGAGED, AT $800 PER WEEK,
THE CHAMPION LADY SWIMMER OF THE WORLD,
LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN,
and WATSON, THE MAN-FISH.
The new, novel, and extraordinary sensation,
THE CENTENNIAL TEN.
A new and original Local Drama entitled
THREE TRAMPS; OR, THE CONFIDENCE MEN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.
GRAND CHARITY BENEFIT in aid of the CAMP CHAPEL MISSION, by the IRVING DRAMATIC CLUB, assisted by the celebrated pianiste Miss SOPHIA FLORA HEILBRON, Miss A. BEARE (contralto), and the MOZART MUSICAL UNION (amateur), on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1875, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the Temple, Windsor Hotel, and No. 33 Union Square.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
MR. JOSH HART, PROPRIETOR. The Garnellas, Jennie Hughes, Walters and Morton, the Whittinghams, and large Olio company. Drama of "Alice The Flower Girl." Matinées Wednesday and Saturday, 2 o'clock.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE,
LATE BRYANT'S.
Cotton & Reed's Minstrels.
Evening at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2. Half price to Matinée.

MAX MARETZEK IS NOW DAILY AT THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

LADIES' PROTECTIVE UNION AND DIRECTORY, Broadway and 45th st., under the management of ladies.—Governesses, housekeepers, and first-class domestics for City and country; country orders should be received two days in advance of visit. Reception-room, No. 1,502 Broadway; work-room, corner Broadway and 45th st.; employment office, No. 170 West 45th st.; cooking school, No. 166 West 45th st.; dining and sales room, No. 168 West 45th st. Cooked food for sale at 10 cents per pound advance on cost of raw material.

Wednesday and Saturday, lessons in cooking; school for ladies at 10 A. M.; terms, 50 cents for single lesson; $5 for course of twelve. Private classes for young ladies' schools and ladies' cooking clubs at reasonable rates. Free instruction except on class days. The Managers request the co-operation of all who have felt the need of domestic reform, and ask prompt replies when they write for information.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
Department Belles Lettres—Prof. Nairne. Historical Lectures—Dr. Lebberton.
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 5.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURTEEN and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry. Latin conversation. Physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

KINDERGARTEN.—MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE, A three years' pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, seventeen years' experience in Germany, England, and America, and Prof. John Kraus, of the Pestalozzi Diesterweg Froebel School, reopen their Kindergarten and intermediate class Oct. 4, and normal training school for Kindergarten teachers Nov. 1, at Nos. 1,266 and 8 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Address as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 5 East 22d st., corner Broadway.
Steadfast patrons a fair test of a school. One-fourth of present patrons have been such five years or more. Only good boys desired. Many have entered.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies and children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, Rector. No. 21 West 32d st. Separate department for boys.
Dr. Irving's class for the study of the fine arts will begin on Thursday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock.

A FEW YOUNG GIRLS, BETWEEN EIGHT and fourteen years of age, can be received at a home school a short distance from the City, and board in the Principal's family; school established three years. For circulars, &c., address CLARK, Box No. 3,901 New-York Post Office.

AN ARTIST WHO HAS STUDIED ABROAD desires to give instruction in pencil and crayon drawing; also, to form a class in modeling. Address S. C., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AND HOME FOR CHILDREN under twelve years of age; number of pupils limited to six; a thorough English education with liberal home comforts; terms, $300 per annum. Address Box No. 691, Orange, N. J.

FIFTEENTH OF NOVEMBER SECOND quarter begins and new classes are formed at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D.

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FOR both sexes; fits boys for college. JAMES COWLES, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. No. 13 East 31st st.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN'S PREPARATORY school (English, French, and German,) for girls, No. 68 West 36th st.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S Day School for young ladies, No 148 Madison av.

$250 A YEAR.—E. HINDS' INSTITUTE FOR twenty young boys, Hempsted, Long Island.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOYOUS PANTOMIME.
HUMPTY DUMPTY IN EVERY CLIME,
In which the inimitable American clown, Mr.

G. L. FOX,

appears. Everything new, and the production full of merry-making.
☞ For the accommodation of children and suburban residents,
TWO FAMILY MATINEES
will be given; one on WEDNESDAY and one on SATURDAY, POPULAR PRICES: Admission, $1; (children half price.) All reserved places, $1. Dress Circle, (entrance on 6th av.,) 50 cents: (children half price.) In the evening prices as heretofore.

COLOSSEUM. REMODELED.
NEW ATTRACTIONS AND NEW MANAGEMENT.
Recently arrived, per steamer France, the superb military pageant, produced by the combined efforts of thirty leading Parisian artists for a year, and covering 20,000 feet of canvas,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
A Noble and Impressive Triumph of Pictorial Art.
Delighted thousands have already pronounced it a marvel of Realistic Grandeur and an unparalleled Feast of Vision.
The extensive and attractive promenades and salons of the Colosseum are open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M., daily, and the exhibitions are continuous.
SEE THE SIEGE OF PARIS BY DAY.
SEE THE SIEGE OF PARIS BY NIGHT.
Admission to Colosseum, 50 cents; no "extras."
P. S.—Bring opera or field-glasses. Close scrutiny improves the work.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS
AND FULL PUBLIC REHEARSALS,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
SOLOIST, Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, Contralto.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 11, at 2,
FIRST FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, One Dollar.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 13, at 8,
FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT.
OVERTURE, "Iphigenia in Aulis"..........Gluck
PASTORALE, CRADLE SONG, } Christmas Oratorio..........Bach
Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING.
SYMPHONY NO. 8, in F, op. 93..........Beethoven
DER DOPPELGAENGER..........Schubert
Mme. ANTOINETTE STERLING.
A Symphony to Dante's "Divina Comedia"..........Liszt
A CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES.
Admission tickets to the Concert, $1 and $1 50, according to location. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
The sale of tickets will commence Monday morning, at the Box Office at Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

PARK THEATRE. TENTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MIGHTY DOLLAR. THE FLORENCES.

NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.
SIXTY-SIXTH PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. GRANDE DUCHESSE.
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
and THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Last appearances of the world-renowned
MEXICAN JUVENILE OPERA TROUPE,
comprising thirty children of extraordinary talent,
in LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
MATINEE—Admission 50 cents to all parts.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.
THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 11 and 13, first production in America in its original form of Octave Feuillet's great sensational drama, THE SPHINX.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,
NOS. 585 AND 587 BROADWAY,
Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Every evening and Tuesday and Friday matinée. Harry Macarthy, the Reynolds Brothers, Sappho, the Hancell Troupe, Alice Ross and Ed. Murray, the Siegrist Boys, W. Henry Rice, Kate O'Connor, G. B. Harcourt, Sanford and Wilson, Jennie Morgan, T. M. Hengler, Charles Worley, and all of
TONY PASTOR'S STAR COMPANY.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,
Between 30th and 31st sts.
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK..........Proprietor
GEORGE WINSHIP..........Stage Director
LOTS OF FUN—NO VULGARITY.
FIRST-CLASS MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
Reserved seats, 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS,
Nov. 10 and 11,
THE RIVALS,
with
Mr. JOHN GILBERT....as....Sir ANTHONY ABSOLUTE
and the full strength of the regular company.
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,
Will open at Gilmore's Garden on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th December next, at 7:30 o'clock.
E. B. HART,
Chairman Executive Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
MESSENGERS IN DIFFICULTY,
HAMLET, THE AFRICAN DWARF,
New songs, jokes, dances, &c.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

PANORAMA OF NOAH'S ARK.
FREE DAY EXHIBITION,
No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS, Proprietor.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD IN THE NEW-YORK Presbyterian Church, West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs., WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Nov. 10, 11, and 12.

SPECIAL.—CHOICE SEATS FOR THE BOOTH MATINEE, THIS AFTERNOON, can be had at Theatre ticket-office, Metropolitan Hotel.

LECTURES.

CONFERENCES DU SAMEDI.

J'ai l'honneur d'informer le public qu'un cours de conférences littéraires sera ouvert à Y. M. C. A. HALL, SAMEDI, 13 Novembre, à midi. Les sujets de la première série du cours sont: 1. "Montaigne;" 2. "La Beauté Grecque—Sophocle et Shakespeare;" 3. "George Sand—La Petite Fadette;" 4. "M. Thiers et la Politique en France;" 5. "Alfred de Musset;" 6. "Le Cid de Corneille;" 7. "Les Maximes du Duc de La Rochefoucauld et les Pensées de l'Empereur Marc-Aurèle." On peut se procurer le programme et les billets chez F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 77 University place. La première conférence sera gratuite. M. Christern remettra les billets pour cette conférence.
L. SAUVEUR.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.
(OPENING OF THE SESSION OF 1875-6.)
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 11, 1875, AT 8 P. M.,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
Corner 23d st. and 4th av.
Dr. GERHARD ROHLFS.
(Gold Medalist of the Royal Geographical Society,) the distinguished African traveler, will deliver the address, illustrated by stereopticon views, on his EXPLORATION OF THE OASES OF THE SAHARA DESERT.
ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

WANTED—BY A TUNER, OF TWENTY YEARS' experience, pianos to tune at $1 each; guaranteed. Address STANLEY, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEIZED Mantels. Finest selection of marble mantels; all qualities, modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher, scholar and gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for college (English or American); highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FOREIGN LADY TEACHES MARRIED and young ladies finishing music, singing, French, German, English, Italian, &c. Address Mme. S., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors; information given gratuitously of good schools and Professors of languages and music. TEACHERS' BUREAU, 67 West 35th st.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF Germany gives lessons for 30 cents to ladies. Address TEACHER, No. 160 East 23d st.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

ELOCUTION BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER; ladies and gentlemen. Prof. H. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.
Fourth Week of the Brilliant Season.
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director..........AD. NEUENDORFF
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10,
ELEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
MARTHA.
THEODORE WACHTEL..........as..........Lionel
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 12,
Twelfth Subscription Night,
FRA DIAVOLO.
THEODORE WATCHTEL..........as..........Fra Diavolo
SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE.
Weber's romantic opera, in four acts,
DER FREISCHUTZ.
With the following powerful cast:
Agathe..........Mlle. EUG. PAPPENHEIM
Aennchen..........Mlle. EMMA KUSTER
Max..........Mr. JULIUS MILDE
Casper..........Mr. JOS. FASSBENDER
Ottokar..........Mr. BRUNO GUNZBURGER
POPULAR PRICES FOR THIS MATINEE.
Box seats, $1 50; admission, $1, (no extra charge for reserved seats;) family circle, 50 cents.
EVENING PRICES.—General admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 or $2 extra; family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats do., 50 cents.
Box-office for the sale of reserved seats open at the Academy of Music, Brunswick Hotel, and No. 114 Broadway, daily from 9 till 4 o'clock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 11:10.
This charming comedy, better acted and more magnificently mounted than ever, has drawn during the past week a series of CROWDED and BRILLIANT audiences.
201st to 208th TIME OF
LED ASTRAY,
Illustrated with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
and the
GREAT ORIGINAL CAST,
comprising the following favorite names: Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Blanche Grey, Anna Brown, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Edward Arnott, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and W. L. Quigley.
SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 1:30,
LED ASTRAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance.
TUESDAY, Nov. 23, with the most magnificent scenes and appointments ever put on this stage, Ernest Blum and J. Steele MacKaye's drama,
ROSE MICHEL.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
FRENCH PLAYS.
Messrs. GRAU & CHIZZOLA have great pleasure in announcing that they have arranged with Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER for a series of MATINEE PERFORMANCES on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, Nov. 10, by the company of French artistes now playing at the Lyceum, upon which occasion Meilhac & Halévy's drama of
FROU-FROU
will be given with its original cast as at the Lyceum, and with all the perfectness of scenery and appointments characteristic of this favorite theatre.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, Second Matinée of French Plays. Seats now on sale at Union Square Theatre for that date.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
Proprietor and Manager..........MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.

EDWIN BOOTH.

EDWIN BOOTH! | TO-NIGHT, RICHARD II.
THURSDAY, HAMLET.
FRIDAY, RICHARD II.
SATURDAY MATINEE, RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY NIGHT, "SHYLOCK." (Only time.)
THIS WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
SPECIAL BOOTH MATINEE.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH..........as..........CLAUDE MELNOTTE
AND FOR THIS OCCASION ONLY.
MISS FANNY DAVENPORT..........as..........PAULINE

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES and the opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW TICKET OFFICE, Windsor Hotel.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Herr THEODOR WACHTEL, Tenor; Mme. NANETTA FALK-AUERBACH, Pianiste, and Herr A. NEUENDORFF, Conductor for Herr Wachtel, have kindly volunteered their services and will appear at the GENERAL REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 2:30 P. M., and at the CONCERT, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 8 P. M.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.
Herr CARL BERGMANN..........Conductor
PROGRAMME:
1. Overture, "Julius Cæsar," (C minor). Hans Von Bulow
2. Concerto, pianoforte, Op. 15 (D minor)..........Brahms
Mme. NANETTA FALK-AUERBACH.
3. Recitative, Aria, "Ella mi fu rapita"..........Verdi
Herr THEODOR WACHTEL.
4. Transcription, pianoforte, "Midsummer Night's Dream"..........Liszt
Mme. NANETTA FALK-AUERBACH.
5. Lied, "Liebesbotschaft"..........Pfeffer
Herr THEODOR WACHTEL.
6. Symphony No. 3, Eroica..........Beethoven
Admission to general rehearsal, $1; admission to the concert, $2.
N. B.—Season subscribers are respectfully informed that tickets of admission will only be received on the date for which they are issued.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Proprietor and Manager
MISS JULIA MATHEWS,
MISS ELLA WESNER, PROF. TOBIN,
GEORGE K. FORTESCUE.
A new sketch by Mr. SAM RICKEY, entitled
THE DRESS REHEARSAL; OR
WILD'S OLD MAN
Concluding every evening with the burlesque,
DID SHE GO } LED ASTRAY?
OR WAS SHE } LED ASTRAY?
100 ARTISTS NIGHTLY, AND AT
THE MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

LAST DAYS
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.
LEVY,
THE RENOWNED CORNET-PLAYER, EVERY EVENING. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.
AT COOPER INSTITUTE, NOV. 10,
CENTENNIAL ORATION
ON
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.
Temple of Sensational Novelties. Grand Olio of Stars. Melange de Fascination. Evenings, 8 o'clock. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Matinées, 2 o'clock. Nothing like it in New-York or elsewhere. Palace of Loveliness. Home of Art. A galaxy of stars in a charming pot pourri of musical, acrobatic, gymnastic, and dramatic specialties and varieties unsurpassed anywhere. The Captives, 9. Kacadoc Quadrille, 10:30. Female models and classic tableaux, 9:45. Free Love Contretemps, 11.

ORGAN CONCERTS.—CHURCH OF THE HOLY Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st.—Second Season, Thirty-fifth Concert,—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 10, at 4 o'clock. Organist, DUDLEY BUCK, of Boston Music Hall; vocalist, ADOLPH SOHST. Admission, 25 cents.

MAKART'S GREAT PAINTINGS,
ABUNDANTIA,
At KURTZ'S ART GALLERY, Madison square.
Admission, 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's Dancing School.
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 193 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

HLASKO'S SELECT CLASSES IN DANCING, for ladies and gentlemen, and particularly children, at No. 1,464 Broadway. Correct instruction, best music, and finest hall in New-York. Circulars there and at all principal music stores.

AT MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square. Pupils can BEGIN and ATTEND at their convenience. RECEPTIONS DANSANTE every Friday evening.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 2d....	10:00 A. M.	Monday, 1st....	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 4th..	10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d.	9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th..	12:30 P. M.	Friday, 5th......	10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th...	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 8th....	1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 11th.	2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 10th.	2:00 P. M.
Friday, 12th....	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th....	7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

COL. DES ANGES CONVICTED.

MR. BLISS' ARGUMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION AND JUDGE BENEDICT'S CHARGE—THE JURY OUT FIVE MINUTES.

The trial of Deputy Collector Col. Robert Des Anges, indicted for complicity in smuggling silks through the Appraiser's Office at an undervaluation, was concluded yesterday morning in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. At the opening of the morning session Mr. Bliss, United States District Attorney, resumed his argument for the prosecution, first calling attention to the fact that the entries for the goods were made by Charles L. Lawrence, before Des Anges alone, the parties taking care not to have on file the powers of attorney from the fictitious firms for whom the goods were entered. He claimed that during 1873-74 there were thirty or forty importations, each of seven or eight cases, all of silks, and with each importation one case of cotton, so marked that they could easily be designated from the others, and in every instance Des Anges designated this particular case for examination as a fair sample of what he really knew was an importation of silks. This might have been done without knowledge in a few instances, but that it should have been done with each importation could not have been by accident. This was beyond all possibility. Des Anges did not run away when the frauds were discovered, because he was trusted so implicitly that he was even called upon to assist in the detection of the criminals, and as a matter of course thought himself safe, never dreaming that his letter to Charles L. Lawrence would spring up as evidence against him. He claimed that the chain of evidence, both direct and circumstantial, was complete in every particular; so complete as to warrant his conviction. His concluding remark was in regard to a certain morning paper, "once edited by a great, good, and honest man, but now edited by its spites," and which had "in spite of all rules of decorum," seen fit to comment editorially and disparagingly of the evidence submitted to the jury.

Judge Benedict in his charge to the jury said that they could not fail to find that there had been a conspiracy to defraud the Government by smuggling silks at an undervaluation, but they must determine whether the defendant was a party to it. If they found he was so, they must convict him. If, on the other hand, they should decide that he was not, they must acquit him. As to the letter which was found upon Charles L. Lawrence at the time of his arrest, and which it was conceded was written by Des Anges, it must receive no strained construction, but be fairly considered. The jury were to assume nothing which had not been proved.

The jury were absent from the court-room only about five minutes, returning with a verdict of guilty, which was received by the prisoner without seeming surprise. Mr. Matthews, his counsel, immediately moved an arrest of judgment, which will be argued next Saturday, to which time the court then adjourned. Des Anges is found guilty upon twelve counts, but if sentenced, will only be sentenced upon them as one. The limit of the sentence prescribed by law is imprisonment not to exceed two years, or a fine of not less than $1,000 or more than $10,000, or both fine and imprisonment.

A TEMPEST AT A RAILWAY MEETING.

A PLAN OF CONSOLIDATION ADOPTED BY THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD—THE OPPOSITION TO JAY GOULD.

There was a well-attended meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad yesterday afternoon, in the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, the object being to consider a plan devised by a committee previously appointed, to consolidate the New-Jersey Southern and sister roads with the Kent County and Smyrna and Delaware Bay roads, of Delaware. The synopsis of the terms of consolidation, and a summary of an accompanying report, by Mr. Stevens, upon the condition and prospects of the different roads, and amount of money needed to complete the consolidation, was published in THE TIMES on Friday last. Hon. William Walter Phelps was made Chairman and Mr. Downe Secretary. After a form of agreement, giving in full the details of the consolidation had been read, Mr. Downe offered a resolution that a portion of the fund which has accumulated in the hands of the Trustee be devoted to the purchase of a proper boat to ply between this City and Sandy Hook. It was stated that the boats heretofore used were unfitted for the work, and that the new boat should be about two hundred and seventy-five feet long, and should cost $125,000. After discussion the motion was withdrawn as not being pertinent to the object of the meeting. Mr. T. S. Fernand offered a long resolution to the effect that the proposed consolidation, or any other agreement whatever with Jay Gould, should be disapproved by the bondholders, a long list of instances of swindling purporting to be the work of Mr. Gould was given as the reasons for this action. In support of the resolution, Mr. Fernand said that in 1872 the New-Jersey Southern Railroad earned more than the interest on its first mortgage—over $8,000 per mile. Last year, with forty-seven miles of additional road, its earnings averaged only $3,100 per mile. The further, he said, the road goes south of the Camden and Atlantic Road the poorer it becomes. The report of Mr. Stevens, although written in the most favorable spirit possible, condemns the proposed consolidation. There is a canal capable of passing vessels of 150 tons burden, and a Pennsylvania all-rail route to contend against, and the business along the route is excessively light. With all the portages on the proposed line, an attempt to consolidate would be sheer folly. As the road stood it was an excellent property. The recent decision of the Chancellor of New-Jersey, ordering the restoration of the stock surreptitiously diverted by Jay Gould, to the first mortgage bondholders, gave them the key to the situation. The United Railroads of New-Jersey, of which, by the way, Mr. Stevens was President, had never treated the New-Jersey Southern fairly in the distribution of traffic from Philadelphia. It was in the carrying business from New-York and Philadelphia to Long Branch that the prosperity of the New-Jersey Southern lay. There was a road from Philadelphia called the Camden and Medford Railway, with which connection could be made and a good business built up. Of this resource Mr. Stevens had no mention in his report. "I won't," continued the speaker, "sign anything with Jay Gould. I have been robbed by him, and I don't propose to be robbed again. Nor is this the first instance in which Gould has swindled people. His history is well known to you. Jay Gould has become a new word in the English language, and it means embezzlement." In answer to a bondholder, Mr. Fernand said that when Gould came into power over the New-Jersey Southern Railroad the first mortgage bondholders owned nearly all the stock of the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad, and that he stole it all, but that the Chancellor of New-Jersey had ordered its restoration. The records showed how this robbery was done, and now Gould had the impudence to come and ask the bondholders he robbed to concur with him in a further scheme of plunder. The proposed consolidation was unworthy of consideration. The New-Jersey Southern could have no peace so long as Jay Gould was permitted to manipulate it. The Chancellor of New-Jersey was opposed to the scheme. The Vineland and Delaware roads depended on the New-Jersey Southern, and should come to it for terms.

Mr. Fernand spoke warmly and at great length.

A long and stubborn discussion ensued between the advocates of the adoption of the plan of consolidation and its opponents. The principal plea of the former was that to effect a reorganization of the roads covered by the New-Jersey Southern first mortgage the united action of $1,500,000 of first mortgage bonds was necessary, whereas the committee had never been able to get the consent of more than $837,000. Eight hundred thousand of the rest was represented by Mr. Greenleaf, who was present. The owners of these bonds are also owners of the New-Jersey Southern second mortgage bonds, and they are immovably in favor of the consolidation scheme, believing that they can get more out of it in the aggregate for their investment than they could out of a foreclosure and sale, which would sweep the second mortgage claims out of existence. A telegram was received from the Boston holders of the remaining $400,000 of first mortgage bonds, pledging them to consent to the action of the meeting. Even with this addition the $800,000 bonds in favor of reorganization would be insufficient. The consolidation was, therefore, the only thing left, and that was at least better than nothing. Even such obvious reasoning, however, did not move the opposition, who were of opinion that they might as well throw away their bonds at once, the prospect being that the consolidation, after reducing them three-quarters in value, would eventually make them absolutely worthless. It was proved with apparent conclusiveness on both sides that the outlook either way was without the slightest ray of hope. Incidentally it was stated that there is one judgment against the New-Jersey Southern Road for $40,000, besides a number of smaller ones, the aggregate of which was not given; that there are mechanics' liens against it amounting to $40,000 more; that there is very little chance of recovering the steamers sold by Gould, and that Gould owns the following bonds and stocks of the road: $100,000 first mortgage bonds; the majority of the second mortgage bonds; 10,000 shares of stock, which he took at 25 in payment for the boats he sold the company; the entire Vineland extension, for which he claims to have paid $400,000 cash out of his pocket; an equity in the 1,019 shares of Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad stock, before spoken of—he claims to own them outright—and collateral for between $250,000 and $300,000 more, which he says he spent on the road.

Finally, Mr. Greenleaf, the representative of the $800,000 bonds in favor of consolidation, arose and quit the room, saying that he saw he was only wasting his time. Mr. Phelps also left the chair and the room in disgust, and Hon. Abram S. Hewitt was chosen to the vacancy. This had the effect of shortening the discussion, and Mr. Fernand's resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 13 to 10. A subsequent motion to the effect that it was inexpedient to adopt any other plan including any other road not claimed to be covered by the first mortgage was adopted by a vote of 14 to 7. A demand being made for a vote by bonds, and the consolidation people having the majority, those in favor of reorganization went away in a body, and a final motion was carried adopting the proposed plan of consolidation, and electing William Walter Phelps, Henry Day, John W. Sterling, and C. W. Huntingdon Trustees to carry it out. The meeting then adjourned.

AN OLD SCHOOL BROKEN UP.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL OF A GERMAN-AMERICAN KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL—HE IS ALLEGED TO BE A DEFAULTER.

One of the oldest of the German-American kindergarten or training schools in this City was established some twelve or more years ago, in the small two-story brick building in West Twenty-third street, near Ninth avenue, under the direction of Dr. Gerke, an accomplished teacher in this system of education. With the assistance of a thorough corps of teachers, the school gained a very desirable reputation, having a class of between three and four hundred scholars. Among the teachers was one Mrs. Plodterell, one of the first of the kindergarten teachers in this country, and she manifested her interest in this school by investing all her earnings in it, and at a time four years ago had upward of $5,000 placed there. About this time Dr. Gerke did not give that attention to his school, which he had previously done; disparaging reports in regard to him gained circulation, and ultimately he gave it up, and it was taken in charge by one Theodore Thurm, who had at this time a high reputation as a private tutor in the kindergarten system, and his numerous patrons readily assented to establish him in his undertaking. He engaged a large corps of teachers, but his class of scholars never was large, and consequently the school was at no time self-sustaining. The education given, however, was very satisfactory, and his former patrons, time and time again, came forward and met his varied indebtedness. Through four years this was done without complaint, and it may well be imagined that some surprise was created last Saturday upon the receipt of printed circulars stating that, owing to financial difficulties, it had been found necessary to close the school. It was further stated that arrangement had been made with another school for his pupils. There were about seventy scholars in the school at the time of its close, many of them belonging in Southern cities, but the majority from families in the upper part of this City, the board and tuition of whom, in each instance, was invariably paid in advance. It is said that the primary cause of the closing of the school was a pecuniary difficulty experienced by Mr. Thurm in depositing in his own name and afterward drawing a check payable to one of the teachers as salary. He was seen last on Friday of the past week, and his friends still affirm that he will satisfactorily explain all matters. Mrs. Plodterell's interest, above mentioned, was only secured by a chattel mortgage, and an Assistant City Marshal yesterday removed the furniture, but its sale will only return a small portion of the amount. There is a further indebtedness among those who have helped the school of about $6,000, which cannot be collected, as the property is owned by outside parties. Among those who knew him Mr. Thurm was looked upon as a thorough scholar and an exceptionably moral man.

Sigismund Kaufmann, the lawyer of No. 39 Nassau street, for several years has been the main support of the school. In response to the inquiry of a TIMES reporter he made the following statement in relation to the school: "The school was formerly kept by Dr. Gerke, who, when he left, induced several of us to help Mr. Thurm into the position, who was previously known to us as a successful tutor in our families. Dr. Gerke kept a very successful school, but, it is said, ruined himself by gambling. Mrs. Plodterell was connected with the school under Dr. Gerke's management, and invested about $5,000 in it; holding only a chattel mortgage as security, which now will return her little or nothing. With our assistance Mr. Thurm took charge of the institution in the Fall of 1871, but with a small class, and it was not then self-sustaining. In the Spring of 1874 a number of gentlemen, as friends of the school, and especially of Mrs. Plodterell, subscribed $300 apiece, making a fund of $3,000, with which all the petty debts were paid off, all hoping that in this course the school could be put on a surer footing. This last Spring a further sum was contributed for the same purpose, and possibly that of allowing Mrs. Plodterell to get her money out of the net earnings, all the other creditors agreeing not to ask for a single dollar until she had been fully paid. At this time the united indebtedness to Mrs. Plodterell, Mr. Poopke and myself amounted to between $14,000 and $15,000. Mrs. Plodterell is now in Germany. With the exception of these three amounts most all of the debts of the school have been paid. Small sums may still be owing to tradesmen in the vicinity of the school. I received a circular under date of the 4th inst. stating that the school had been closed, and that arrangements had been made for the transfer of the pupils to the establishment of Mr. Mohler, in West Twenty-ninth street, and being a good school, will probably prove satisfactory to the majority. I drew all the checks for the salaries of the teachers payable to their individual order, and understand that one of these was deposited by Mr. Thurm in his own name, and the amount afterward drawn and appropriated by himself. All the teachers, however, have been paid their full salaries. Mr. Thurm was in my office last Friday, and nothing was said about closing the school. I do not believe now that he has left the City. I have known him for over four years, and, despite the reports now published against him, believe that he has always led an economical and moral life. He was a well-educated man, but a poor manager, and we do not believe that he has knowingly done wrong. As it is, the three already mentioned are the only losers to any extent, and we do not consider ourselves losers through any fault of the man. The school could not be made self-sustaining, and failed as a consequence."

THE BAR AND THE LAW SCHOOLS.

MEETING OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION—THE LAWS GOVERNING THE ADMISSION OF MEMBERS TO THE BAR—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Bar Association met last evening at their rooms in West Twenty-ninth street, Gen. Sanford in the Chair. Over sixty members were present. The Executive Committee reported that the balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 8th inst., to the credit of the general fund was $5,263, to the credit of the building fund, $2,802, and to the credit of the library fund $176 34. The amount of subscriptions toward the building fund was $46,725, of which $44,925 was paid in. The following new members were admitted: Clark Brooks, William A. W. Stewart, John Todhunter, George Hill, Haliburton Fales.

The Secretary read a communication signed by Charles S. Southmayd, Henry E. Howland, P. J. Ruggles, Horace Russell, and other members of the Bar, presenting a portrait of Hon. Josiah Sutherland, late a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, "as a memorial of a man who administered his high office with purity in corrupt times." The portrait was accepted with thanks.

Mr. Delafield offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to report on the laws governing the admission of members to the Bar. He drew attention to the fact that graduates of Columbia and other law schools were now admitted to the Bar without any public examination, while those who did not go through the golden gate of the law schools had to undergo a very severe examination. In 1870, he said, there were 40,736 lawyers in the United States, against 32,706 in 1860, showing an increase of 8,030; in the State of New-York there were 5,913 lawyers in 1870, and 5,592 in 1860; being an increase of 321 in ten years. In Massachusetts the number only increased in the same period from 1,186 to 1,270, and in Ohio from 2,537 to 2,563. The number of lawyers in this City was 3,686 against 3,420 last year. From 1860 to 1870 Columbia College had admitted 520 students to the Bar, and from 1870 to 1875 there were 600 admitted, and this year the number would be 231. Outside of the colleges the number admitted to the Bar in this City from 1872 to 1875 was only 234. While not at all reflecting on the law schools, he thought the subject was one which deserved the attention of the Bar and the Legislature, as he believed students now gave the preference to the law schools for the purpose of evading a public examination.

Mr. Elihu Root, Mr. Charles Tracy, and others, spoke briefly in favor of the law schools, but had no objection to the resolution, because they were sure the investigation would show the superiority of the law colleges. The resolution was then adopted and a committee consisting of Messrs. Delafield, Da Costa, Van Winkle, Man, and Throop, appointed. The meeting then adjourned.

THE SAVINGS BANK CONTENTION.

In response to a call of a special committee appointed by the depositors of the broken Third Avenue Savings Bank, an immense throng of people assembled last evening at the real estate office No. 554 Third avenue. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Horatio N. Hardy, who offered a petition to the company appealing for the removal of the present Receiver, Mr. Carman, on the ground of his having signed one of the bank's fraudulent statements, and also on account of his alleged league with the Trustees who ruined the bank. About one hundred and fifty names had been signed to the document, when the proceedings were somewhat abruptly interrupted by the sudden appearance of two men who denounced Mr. Hardy in the warmest terms as an impostor. The feeling of the assemblage seemed to be excited against the latter gentleman, who, but for the timely interference of a policeman, might have experienced personal violence. The men, to whose heated denunciation the confusion was attributable, having finally retired, the meeting was abruptly adjourned, and the gas turned off by the Police. Another meeting of depositors was also held last evening at No. 293 Third avenue, in answer to the summons of Messrs. Malion, Ward, and Riger, the committee appointed last Monday evening by a clique of the depositors. About five hundred dollars was raised to retain Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan as counsel, in place of Mr. Fitch, the present counsel.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' NEW LECTURE.

APPRAISING THE RESULTS OF A CENTURY OF REPUBLICANISM—THE DANGERS OF THE REPUBLIC IN THE RUM POWER AND THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH—NECESSITY OF WOMEN'S VOTING.

A very large audience was gathered in Association Hall last evening under the inducement of a new lecture by Wendell Phillips. He announced his subject as "Labor, Temperance, and Woman." Next year, he said, the Republic would have finished its century, and we should have many evidences of power to be proud of as the natural result of our democratic institutions. At the same time, while appraising the results of a hundred years of republican institutions, it would be well to look ahead and remark what were the obstacles in the way of progress. The triumph of the past was that we had accomplished what no other constitutional form of government had accomplished. The republic had actually and finally triumphed over slavery, and that was a great thing to say. Wherever you trace the cancer that had eaten out the mediæval republics, if it was not wealth it was bondage in some form—either by distinctions of wealth or constitutional privileges. This Republic had overcome the greatest danger of all to a republic—slavery. But what was before it? Two great dangers to our freedom. He had seen the Mayor of this Empire City doing the behests of the drunken mob. He had seen the same mob threaten and rule when he had spoken in half a dozen cities in the Union during the struggles of the Anti-Slavery Society for its cause.

One of the great perils which in Saxon races beset constitutional liberty was found in the power of the liquor dealers. Gladstone was thrown out of the Ministry by the brewing interest. This nation had made its flag respected wherever it floated; but we had never shown yet the capacity of republicanism to govern great cities. The spirit of the nineteenth century was the aggregation of great masses in cities. The problem of to-day was how to make life safe and comfortable in them. London, with its police, was safe. You might fill your pockets with gold and walk up and down the Strand all night, you would come home safe. If you tried the same experiment in any street either side of Broadway, your life would probably be the forfeit. The history of this country was proof thus far of the failure of democracy to control a great city. The release of the metropolis from the hands of knaves was not the result of a system or a law, but simply a popular revolution. In a great city there were poor and degraded classes who could be made ready tools of rum-drinkers and politicians.

Mr. Phillips dwelt earnestly on the tendency of the Anglo-Saxon races to drunkenness. He complained of the thrifty progress of the nineteenth century, which made it possible for a man to earn enough in a day to enable him to keep drunk for a week. The dangerous classes now being made by rum skulked away in times of peace, but they emerged in times of trouble, and became ready tools in the hands of demagogues. He would not speak for New-York, but he knew Philadelphia had been ruled for years by chief magistrates directly chosen by and under the control of the criminal classes.

The labor question was treated by the lecturer not in its sentimental aspects, but only in relation to the ballot box. The moment the people were divided into two parties—on the one side wealth, on the other labor or poverty, there was an end to democratic institutions. There must be intermingling and equality. Jefferson provided for the dangers of this century by preventing the transmitting of power or wealth. We were, however, dawning on a new century, and new dangers were coming. But Jefferson never dreamed of the marriage of brains and wealth that has taken place. Charlemagne's power died with him. The Papacy never faded out because it was founded on the secret of wedding power to brains. It had no son or grandson. The New-York Central never faded out because it was power wedded to brains. It had no grandson, no succession, no rotation in office—it was an organized volume of wealth directed with a single purpose. This was something terrible to wrestle with—the accumulation of wealth that led to the possibility that a single man by a wave of his hand might dissolve Legislatures.

He did not claim suffrage for woman, but he suggested that in the coming danger the sex should be utilized. Whatever the sexes had undertaken to do together in the past had been successful—whatever they had undertaken alone had been a failure. The sexes were intended to act and react on one another, and to bring about the conditions for success in any undertaking. In the course of a long and very interesting argument he demonstrated that the rudeness of the nations of the past was the result of a male civilization exclusively, in which men were not associated with women. From this he suggested the idea that a union of the sexes in the affairs of the nation would bring purity and safety for the future. He believed that the ballot should be forced on women. This great principle of human refinement should be utilized—the nation should rest equally on man and woman, and we would seek our next century in the certainty that we would be able to ride out the storm.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

THE FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST NEW-YORK—THE PROJECTED FAST FREIGHT LINE WEST.

The Directors of the Cheap Transportation Association held their monthly meeting at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. B. P. Baker, in the chair. The report of the Treasurer was read, showing a healthy financial condition. The Committee on Claims and Grievances made the following important report:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since the last meeting of this board the Committee on Claims and Grievances has received an unusual number of communications from members of the association, a majority of them complaining of discriminations in freight rates on the part of our trunk lines against shipments out of this City. The complaints in several instances are supported by a detailed recital of actual transactions, and altogether the question has been presented to us in such a manner as to demand careful investigation. One member, writing from his place of business, and inclosing documentary evidence, makes the following exhibit of rates:

	Cents.
New-York to Chicago, fourth class merchandise	25
Boston to Chicago, fourth class merchandise	18
New-York to St. Louis, fourth class merchandise	30
Boston to St. Louis, fourth class merchandise	20

Another member writes under date of Oct. 23, and referring to a specific shipment to San Francisco, says: "We are obliged to pay $2 per hundred on car-load lots, while Blank & Co., of Boston, are shipping the same thing at $1 80 per 100 pounds over the same route west of Albany."

We cite these two instances as illustrative of the chief points of all the cases referred to us.]

The committee say that these constantly recurring discriminations, adverse to New-York, are but the natural result of railroad combination, and so long as we are dependent upon our present railway facilities your committee do not see how they can be avoided.

It is not the purpose of the committee to discuss the character and management of the railways alluded to, or to dwell upon the inestimable benefits which, in our opinion, would accrue to the commerce and people of the whole country from the equitable operation of an independent and honestly constructed railway between the East and West.

A road of this character, such as has been outlined by the Committee on Railway Transportation, would, in our opinion, prove a permanent and sovereign balm for all the ills complained of and alluded to in this report. We would, however, suggest that a committee be appointed to confer with the proper representatives of the trunk lines, with a view of obtaining, if possible, some temporary relief.

The report was adopted, and Messrs. John H. Kemp, W. H. Wiley, George Brown, Benjamin Lichtenstein, and Theodore F. Lees were appointed a committee to confer with the railroad officials on the subject. An invitation to send delegates to the third annual convention of the American Board of Transportation and Commerce, which begins in Chicago on Dec. 15, was read, and on motion the Chairman was authorized to appoint, at his leisure, seven delegates, himself to be one of them. This question gave rise to a prolonged discussion. Mr. Baker, in a warm speech, urged that the delegates impress upon the convention the immediate necessity of a four-track fast freight railroad from the West, to be built and controlled by the merchants, according to the suggestions of the report read at the previous meeting and published at length in THE TIMES.

Mr. Barron said that last Summer he spent two weeks in Chicago, had found merchants there eager for the proposed fast freight line. On all sides he received words of cheer and encouragement. The merchants of Chicago were willing to do their share toward building the road.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ANTI-TAMMANY SYMPATHIZERS.

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Tammany Democracy met with closed doors last evening at the Everett House. Mr. Emanuel B. Hart presided, and after calling the committee to order, addressed them briefly on the recent victory, congratulating the organization on its successes. A committee consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed to issue an address of congratulation to the successful candidates: T. J. Creamer, George H. Person, Benjamin Wood, Rufus Andrews, J. D. McClelland, Dennis McMahon, L. R. Doescher, and Francis M. Bixby. The following gentlemen were appointed to draft a similar address to the people opposed to the rule of Tammany Hall: Henry Murray, Ira Shafer, Rufus Andrews, James D. McClelland, Feodore Mierson, William Mitchell, and William O'Brien.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A. H. H. Dawson, Esq., will lecture on "Finance" at the Hall of the Independent Party, Nos. 214 and 216 East Thirty-fourth street, this evening.

The Free Course of lectures will be opened at Unity Chapel, Harlem, this evening, by Rev. W. T. Clarke. His subject is: "What They Say." The public are invited.

Assemblyman Nicholas Muller, recently re-elected to represent the First District of this County, was serenaded at the Washington Hotel, Bowling Green, last night, by the German residents of the district.

Mrs. Margaret McDevitt died last Friday at No. 646 East Thirteenth street, at the advanced age of one hundred and four years. Mrs. McDevitt was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to the United States twenty years ago. For the last ten years she had lived in this City.

Julia Van Syckle, aged thirty-one, a resident of Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide last evening by jumping overboard from the Fulton Ferry boat Mineola, while coming from Brooklyn. She was rescued by the deck hands of the boat and locked up at the New Street Police Station.

The committee appointed by the Produce Exchange to revise the rules of the provision trade have invited the members of the trade to give their views before them to-morrow in regard to the adoption of a rule requiring payment to be made on transfer of title in all cases not otherwise stipulated for at time of sale.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday Inspector Dilks was made Acting Superintendent during the absence on leave of Superintendent Walling. Patrolman Owen McIntyre, of the Twenty-second Precinct, was dismissed the department for refusing to appear as a witness in a case on trial before the board.

An excursion is to be made between Albany and Montreal upon the occasion of the opening of the New-York and Canada Railroad, the train leaving Albany on Tuesday morning and returning the third day thereafter. A car will be attached to the train leaving the Grand Central Depot on Monday, the 15th, at 4 P. M.

Information was received at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon that Nathan Louis Havens, a young son of Police Sergeant Havens, of the Fourth Inspection District, had accidently hung himself while playing with a clothes-line, at his father's residence, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Tenth avenue. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

The Lard Committee of the Produce Exchange were occupied yesterday hearing the suit of Gould H. Thorp against Stephen R. Post, the third case arising out of the late corner in lard. Thorp purchased of Post 250 tierces at 13⅝ cents, 250 at 13⅞ cents, 250 at 13⅛ cents, 250 at 13 1-16 cents, 250 at 13¼ cents, and 250 at 13⅜ cents. These were not delivered, and the margin was refused. The committee decided that Post is indebted to Thorp in the sum of $10,100, the full amount claimed.

Patrolman James E. Conklin, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested John Callaghan, of No. 136 Madison street, last night, charged with stealing an overcoat from the store of Dunn & Farley, No. 80 Bowery, and while on the way to the station-house, Callaghan resisted the officer, and gaining possession of his club, struck him on the head with it, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The officer, however, succeeded in securing his prisoner, and, with the aid of a comrade, took him to the Mulberry Street Police Station, where Callaghan was locked up. The officer's wound was dressed, and he was taken home.

To-day and Thursday will be devoted to a reception and *matinée musicale* at the Foundling Asylum, Sixty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues. Some of the best amateur and professional talent will aid in rendering the musical portion of the programme as attractive as need be, and the lady managers have decided to supplement it by appropriate displays of flowers and fancy wares. The best recommendation of all, however, is the deserving character of the enterprise conducted by Sister Irene and the good ladies associated with her. It works zealously but unostentatiously, and the largeness of its charity knows no limits except such as are imposed by its resources.

BROOKLYN.

A number of United States Marshals, assisted by a squad of Police, seized an illicit whisky-still, one barrel of whisky, and 1,500 gallons of mash, in a shanty at the foot of Hicks street, yesterday. No arrests were made.

Counsel for the defendants in the case of William H. Church vs. Remington & Son made a motion in Supreme Court, before Justice Pratt, for a bill of particulars. The suit is to recover $20,000 for commissions in settling a claim of $500,000 which the defendants had against the French Government for arms furnished during the Franco-Prussian war.

LONG ISLAND.

The eleventh convention of the Queens County Sunday-school Association will be held in the Reformed Church at Newtown on Thursday, Nov. 11, the afternoon session beginning at 3 o'clock.

Chauncey Brewster, the negro who eloped with a white girl, Miss Belcher, at Babylon, and was indicted for seduction and subsequently released on bail, will be tried on this charge on Monday next. He desires to marry the young lady, but her friends abhor the idea.

The people of Babylon held a meeting on Saturday evening to consider the matter of taking steps to protect their interests in the waters of the Great South Bay, upon which the residents of Islip are alleged to be encroaching. Resolutions were adopted demanding that immediate action be taken by the town authorities to reclaim their rights.

The alarming spread of diphtheria throughout Long Island City, but especially in Astoria, where the disease has become epidemic, has aroused the attention of the Health Board of the city, and they have resolved to take immediate steps to prevent the further increase of the malady. Besides this small-pox has again made its appearance in Hunter's Point, both diseases being due solely to the want of proper drainage. The death record in Astoria is estimated at five a day.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Sunday-school Teachers' Association will hold a meeting at the Brighton Heights Church on the evening of the 15th inst. Rev. Dr. Robinson, of New-York, will deliver an address, and Mr. Frank Baird will lecture upon the use of the blackboard in Sunday-schools, with practical illustrations.

The Richmond County Supervisors succeeded yesterday, after numerous ballotings, in appointing a Police Commissioner—Mr. Clarence C. Barrett, the old incumbent in the office, being selected to succeed himself. Mr. Barrett's term expired over six months ago. He is a Republican in a Democratic board, and considerable comment is excited by the fact that the reappointment was deferred until after the election.

The United States revenue steamer Grant, Capt. Finger, having coaled up at Hoboken, was yesterday at anchor off Tompkinsville preparing for a cruise along the Long Island coast as far as Block Island and back, in search of stranded or disabled vessels. The Captain will receive his orders from the Revenue Marine Department at Washington about the 1st of the coming month in reference to coast-cruising during the Winter months.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At a meeting of town officers of East Chester and Pelham yesterday, it was decided to have a substantial iron drawbridge over East Chester Creek, the dividing line between the two towns, at an expense of about twelve thousand dollars.

Two corps of engineers, one under charge of Charles McAlpine and the other under the charge of Mr. Lomis, of Mount Vernon, are actively engaged in making surveys for a new line of aqueduct through Westchester County, to give an additional supply of water to New-York, including the annexed Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

NEW-JERSEY.

Edward Dockerman fell from the top of a pile-driver upon which he was working yesterday afternoon, at the foot of Morgan street, Jersey City, and sustained probably fatal injuries. He was removed to the City Hospital.

Senator Frelinghuysen has been elected President of the Essex County Bible Society, and among the Vice Presidents are ex-Congressman Halsey, Chancellor Runyon, Hon. Edgar Farmer and a number of distinguished clergymen.

A fifty-foot derrick on the spire of St. John's Church, in Paterson, fell yesterday morning, carrying with it two workmen, John Burke and Henry Hopper, both of whom were seriously injured. They were removed to the Sisters' Hospital.

A child of James Rainey, residing in Greenville, was taken ill with diphtheria and died as was supposed. After all the preparations had been made for the funeral the child revived after a lapse of about eighteen hours, and is now in a fair way of recovery.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen, at their meeting last night, appointed Timothy Long City Marshal, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George Deegan. For the third time the Mayor nominated and the board rejected John Craven for Commissioner of the Ravine Road Sewer.

Bartholomew Dougherty, a resident of Jefferson street, Newark, was arrested in that city yesterday on a charge of bigamy. The complaint was made by Hannah Dougherty, who claims that she is his lawful wife, and that he deserted her some time ago and went to another city, where he married again. A day or two ago he returned to Newark with the second wife. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Maggie Walker, a servant girl, employed at No. 300 Fourth street, Jersey City, was arraigned in the First District Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of larceny. James H. Sailer, her lover, was also arraigned on a charge of receiving the articles stolen by Maggie. On the examination Maggie stated that she had found the articles in the sweepings, and gave them to Sailer as keepsakes. Both were committed for trial.

William Reid, a clerk in the freight depot of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, at Communipaw, went to sleep in the freight-house about 12 o'clock Sunday night, having in his possession all the money collected for freight from the milk train and a watch. When he woke up the watch and money were gone and his pocket had been cut out. Herman H. Vedder, a night watchman at the depot, was arrested on suspicion of being the thief and held for examination.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

FAILURE OF TWO DOWN-TOWN FIRMS—THE AFFAIRS OF OTHER BANKRUPTS.

George E. Way, tea jobber, of No. 130 Water street, failed yesterday. Mr. Way refused to make public his assets or liabilities. The failure is a small one.

James Wickham & Son, commission merchants and jobbers in butter, of No. 185 Reade street, have made an assignment to Salmon W. Hoyt, merchant, of No. 141 Chambers street. The failure is an important one, but the figures cannot be given for some days.

A meeting of the creditors of S. B. Potter & Co., produce, of No. 73 Broad street, was held at noon yesterday in the firm's store, and a committee of five was appointed to examine the books. The liabilities are given as $61,310 75, and the assets as $23,351 99.

William Montross, of No. 14 Barclay street, has been appointed Assignee in bankruptcy of Samuel R. Mabbatt, Jr. of No. 84 Beaver street, who failed in October.

The affairs of Mallory & Butterfield, the paper dealers, of No. 41 Broadway, who failed last month, are being settled by the Assignee, Mr. Frederick H. Pfeiffer. The collections are very difficult, and a large amount of paper which the firm held has gone to protest. The Assignee thinks he will be able to declare a dividend about Jan. 1.

Isaac R. St. John, the Receiver of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company, which failed on account of losses sustained by the great fire at Chicago, has nearly settled up the business, and will present his report to the Supreme Court on Wednesday, Dec. 1.

A meeting of the creditors of Haas & Sampson was called yesterday, to be held at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, under an order of the United States District Court, to show cause why they should not be discharged from all their debts and claims. As there was no opposition to their discharge, the Register will report favorably to the court.

SECRET MEETING OF THE EMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

The Assembly Committee engaged in the investigation of the affairs of the Emigration and Quarantine Departments, reassembled yesterday after an adjournment of several weeks. Speaker McGuire, the Chairman of the committee, and Mr. Vosburgh, were absent. Mr. Schuyler presided as acting chairman, with Messrs. Alvord, Gedney, and Washner and the session was secret throughout. The committee had before them Gen. Patrick H. Jones, ex-Commissioner Richard O'Gorman, ex-Superintendent Bernard Casserly, and a Mr. Wilson, formerly law partner of ex-Assistant District Attorney Nolan. It is understood that this secret session inquiry related to the disposition of the moneys accruing from the per capita commission which Nolan received from the steam-ship companies for the reduction of the head-money tax on immigrants. The committee will meet again at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

THE CRUEL HOBOKEN SCHOOL TEACHER.

The case of the alleged cruelty to a pupil on the part of the Hoboken school teacher creates considerable excitement. The case was brought to the notice of the School Board, and they referred it to the Committee on Teachers, Salaries, and School Government for investigation. Miss Cunningham does not deny whipping the child, but declares that the facts were greatly exaggerated. She does not believe that the girl Julia Doran really needed to go out, and hence her refusal. When she declined to give the permission asked for the girl behaved herself in a very saucy manner, and that Miss Cunningham felt compelled to chastise her, and did so, but not with any unnecessary severity. The child did not seem to consider it severe, but remained with the teacher after school assisting her to put away the books. She made no complaint whatever, and it was not until Mrs. Doran came to the school and found fault that Miss Cunningham knew that any complaint had been made. Miss Cunningham will have an examination before Justice White on Saturday next.

THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History was held on Monday evening, Mr. Robert L. Stuart presiding. The reports for the year were presented, showing that the museum had secured the famous collection of fossils belonging to Dr. Hull, of Albany, and a very valuable collection of birds from New-Zealand. Appropriate resolutions were adopted in respect to the late William T. Blodgett, who was one of the most prominent of the Trustees. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Robert L. Stuart; Vice Presidents, Theodore Roosevelt and William A. Haines; Treasurer, Adrian Iselin; Secretary, D. Jackson Steward; Trustees, Joseph H. Choate, Robert Colgate, James M. Constable, William E. Dodge, Jr., Joseph W. Drexel, Benjamin H. Field, Andrew H. Green, William H. Haines, Abram S. Hewitt, Adrian Iselin, Morris K. Jesup, Charles Lanier, J. Pierpont Morgan, Howard Potter, Percy R. Pyne, Theodore Roosevelt, Frederick W. Stevens, D. Jackson Steward, Robert L. Stuart, and John B. Trevor.

THE OUTRAGE ON COLORED VOTERS.

As published in yesterday's TIMES, Col. Charles S. Spencer applied on Monday to Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the discharge from the Tombs of John Randolph, Charles Bristen, Garrett Jackson, John Powell, and Amos Dodson, colored citizens of the Fifth Assembly District, who, at the instigation of a number of Tammany Democrats in the district, and on the complaint of Arthur J. Delaney, the defeated Tammany candidate for Civil Justice in the Third Judicial District, were arrested on election day on the false charge that they had perjured themselves in swearing in their votes when challenged at the polls as to their place of residence. Judge Barrett yesterday ordered the discharge of these men, who have suffered a week's imprisonment for attempting to exercise their right to vote, holding that there was no evidence to sustain the charge made against them. Col. Spencer says that the instigators of the arrest are to be criminally prosecuted.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Wendell Phillips, of Boston, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Judge C. S. Bradley, of Providence, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Ex-Gov. W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE "SIEGE OF PARIS" at the Colosseum? The talk of the town. Open day and evening.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship England, from Liverpool.

Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Carroll and child,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor,
Mr. and Mrs. Withers,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Rose,
Mr. and Mrs. John Grant and son,
Mrs. Stevens,
Mr. Stevens,
Two Misses Stevens,
Miss Mathieson,
W. S. Schuyler,
Mr. Sallis,
P. H. Crogan,
S. Spensley,
Thomas Spensley,
F. Voisier,
Mr. Miller,
Mr. Bladon,
Mrs. Sanford and son,
A. Colsen,
W. R. McCollough,
Mr. Calvert,
E. Skinner,
C. Colgate,
Mrs. Thompson,
Dr. J. A. Lockwood,
Mrs. J. Windiord,
Mrs. Ricketts and two children,
F. Hunter,
G. Moreau,
E. Keetil,
W. G. Schroder,
F. L. Green,
Rev. P. J. Cojan,
Rev. P. Cojan,
Miss Mary Cullen.

FROM OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Tybee, from San Domingo City, &c.—Capt. S. A. Turner, M. B. de Cunha Reis, Manuel Codina, John W. Darrell, H. Sdias.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:40 | Sun sets.......4:47 | Moon sets...3:18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:36 | Gov. Island...5:25 | Hell Gate...6:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..................TUESDAY, Nov. 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, England, Williams & Guion; Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Hindoo, (Br.,) Mills, Hull, England, Charles L. Wright & Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Bark Reinbold, (Ger.,) Gerlach, Vianna Port, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Silos, (Aust.,) Constantine, Gloucester, Eng., John C. Seager; J. L. Stewart, (Br.,) Crane, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Rising Sun, Griffing, Bridgetown, Bar., L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schrs. Laura H. Jones, Key West, Fla., Benner & Pinckney; A. J. Bentley, Williams, Jacksonville, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Ida Ella, Wilbur, Boston, Mass., Jed Frye & Co.; Marguerite, (Fr.,) Bailey, St. Pierre, Mart., H. A. Swan & Son; Bertha S. Fellows, Smith, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; William H. Phare, Edwards, St. Augustine, Fla., Warren Ray; Annie A. Booth, Bayles, Kingston, Jam., S. De Cordova; Southern Cross, Priest, Fort Johnson, N. J., Wilson Godfrey; James Warren, Driaco, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray; Ridgewood, Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Charleston, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Helen Maria, Look, Cardenas, Cuba, Marcus, Hunter & Co.; Darius Eddy, Rideout, Aux Cayes, Hayti, Thackery & Co.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Hankins, New-Haven, Conn., Rackett & Bro.

Barge Potomac, Jones, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Tybee, Kuehl, San Domingo City Oct. 29, Samana 30th, Porto Plata Nov. 1, and Turk's Island 2d, with mdse. and passengers to L. Del Monte. Nov. 3, 6 P. M., lat. 24 27, lon. 71 42, passed a brig bound N. showing private signal, white with red "D."

Bark Ella, (of Portland,) Mathews, Buenos Ayres 50 ds., with hides, &c., to order—vessel to Gilchrist, White & Co. Oct. 28, lat. 31, lon. 65, spoke bark Antelope, steering E.; crossed the equator Oct. 8, in lon. 38; has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong westerly gales.

Bark Albert Shultz, (new, 496 tons,) Latham, Calais, Me., in ballast to John Zittlosen.

Bark Farewell, (Ger.,) Newmann, St. Clair 29 ds., with rags to order—vessel to Dill & Sachmann.

Brig Beaver, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wallace, Rockland, N. B., via Quoddy 18 ds., with 120 pieces building stone to Bartram Bros.

Brig Martha J. Brady, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Brady, Lisbon, via Long Island Sound, 36 ds., with salt and corkwood to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Whitaker, Snow, Two Rivers, N. S., 12 ds., with piling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. William M. Jones, Davis, Charleston, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to A. Abbott. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales.

Schr. Starlight, Jones, Darien, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to master. Is bound to Boston.

Schr. Carrie Bennell, (of Boothbay,) Harris, Baracoa 16 ds., with fruit and oil to T. J. Madge—vessel to J. R. Staples.

Schr. J. F. Chandler, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Hatfield, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with 275 tons plaster to Wetherspoon Brothers—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber to Southard & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Judge Low, Holloway, Dennysville, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Koret, Denham, Gardiner, with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Laconia, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

WIND—Sunset, light E. S. E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wisconsin, for Liverpool; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Darien and Isaac Bell, for Norfolk; ships Britannia, for Bremen; Magellan, for Valparaiso; barks Ornen and Platon, for London; Nornen, for Great Yarmouth; Brigs Rjuhan, for Cork or Falmouth; Martinquaise, for St. Pierre, Mart.; Catherine, for ——.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, Nov. 8.—Arr. schr. Helen H., New-York. Sld. 8th, brigs Champion, (Br.,) Fanning, Barbados; M. H. Morris, (Br.,) Patterson, Havana; Cassiopeia, (Br.,) London.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—Arr. steamer City of New-York, Zimmerman, New-York.

Sld. 8th, steamer State of Texas, Bolger, from New-York, for Galveston; brigs Moses Day, Crosby, Pensacola; Daphne, Copeland, New-York.

MATANZAS, Nov. 8.—Sld. bark G. de Zaldo, Miller, New-York.

ST. JAGO, Oct. 30.—Arr. brig Hiram Abiff, Tibbetts, Glace Bay, Cape Breton.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

MOVILLE, Nov. 9.—The Anchor Line steamer Donau, Capt. Ritchie, from New-York Oct. 25, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—The steamer San Antonio, Capt. Rae, from Galveston via Norfolk, arr. to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The steamer Holland, Capt. Simpson, from New-York Oct. 28, arr. off the Lizard at 3 P. M. to-day.

HAVRE, Nov. 9.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship France left this port to-day for New-York direct, at 7 A. M.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 9.—The Cunard Royal Mail steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Mouland, from Boston Oct. 30, arr. here at 8 o'clock this morning and proceeded to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 9.—The steam-ship Rhein, Capt. Brickenstein, from New-York, Oct. 30, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

HAVRE, Nov. 9.—The Hamburg-American steamer Gellert, which was detained here since Saturday by low tide and very stormy weather, sld. to day for New-York.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Sld. for American ports, Henry Palmer, Lake St. Clair, Poolscar, Eliza Keith, Bertha, Fornjot, Sansone, Tuce, Maid of Orleans, Henrietta, Capt. Svenson; Sloboda, Johanna-Margaretha, Viator, Teneriffe, Bounding Billow.

Arr. out from American ports Oct. 26, Tell, T. C. Jones; Nov. 5, Ercole, Tubal-Cain; Nov. 7, E. H. Duvall, C. F. Funch, Marie, Indiana, Hattie N. Bangs; Nov. 8, John Rutherford, E. W. Stetson—both in the Channel; Gulnare, Charlotte, Monte, Berth, Vasco de Gama; Nov. 9, Our Annie, Ironside, Betti, Kingdom of Saxony, Brage, Rachele, Nictaux, Eintracht.

CATARRH

The following testimonial from a gentleman well known in business and social circles is submitted with confidence as conclusive evidence of the curability of Catarrh by Dr. Lighthill's method of treatment. A mass of testimony of a similar tenor and character from prominent and influential residents of New-York, who have been cured by Dr. Lighthill of obstinate and often of seemingly hopeless cases of catarrh, deafness, nervous diseases, and other complicated ailments, may be seen at his office:

FROM R. B. LIVERMORE, ESQ.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1875.

My attention having been attracted to a testimonial from Rev. Dr. Deems, the distinguished Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, certifying to the remarkable cure of catarrh effected in the case of a member of his family by Dr. Lighthill, I concluded to try the Doctor's skill in a case of catarrh of a very aggravated form, from which I had suffered for many years past, and which of late had seriously impaired my hearing. I am happy to state that Dr. Lighthill effected a radical and complete cure, removing, after a few months' treatment, every vestige of the catarrh, and restoring my hearing to all its former acuteness and perfection. Dr. Lighthill's remarkable success in my case fully justifies the high praise bestowed upon him and his practice by Rev. Dr. Deems, and I cordially unite with him and others in recommending Dr. Lighthill to the confidence of the public.

R. B. LIVERMORE,
No. 133 West 47th st.

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THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.
COUNSEL, HON. E. DALAFIELD SMITH.

MR. ROBT. BROWNING'S
NEW POEM
IN
THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES will publish in its edition of SUNDAY, Nov. 14, the first part of a new poem by Mr. ROBERT BROWNING, author of the "Ring and the Book," "Fifine at the Fair," "Balaustion's Adventure," and other works. The new poem is entitled

"THE INN ALBUM,"

and consists of a very powerful and original story, which cannot fail to be read with absorbing interest by all classes of our readers. We have already received the advance sheets by a special arrangement with the author, and the first two divisions of the poem will appear in THE TIMES on Sunday, Nov. 14.

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of any respectable Sunday journal in America.

Within the last three months the circulation of the Sunday Edition of THE TIMES has increased more than *ten thousand* copies. It is now the most valuable advertising medium in the Union.

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WATSON & LAING, Retail Agents.

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AMUSEMENT
for the Children.

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